

*Miall*  
*18 Bowries St*  
THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 852.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1862.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

**BICENTENARY NONCONFORMIST  
MEMORIAL FUND.**

**RESOLUTIONS** Adopted by the Conference  
held in the Congregational Library, November 28, 1861,  
and January 16, 1862.

I. This Conference—deeply impressed with the Christian heroism of the 2,000 Ministers of the National Church, who, on St. Bartholomew's-day, 1662, relinquished their livings, and voluntarily subjected themselves to great privations and sufferings, rather than give their "assent and consent" to what they believed to be untrue, and grateful to God for that religious liberty which their secession helped to accelerate and secure—recommends the Congregational churches of this country to observe the Bicentenary of that great event by special thanksgiving and prayer, by the wide diffusion of information illustrative of English Nonconformity, and by the creation of a Fund, to be called the Bicentenary Nonconformist Memorial Fund.

II. That the proposed Memorial Fund be raised by donations, Congregational collections, and Sunday-school offerings; that the donations may be made either in one amount in 1862, or in three separate instalments in the course of 1862, 1863, and 1864, but that a report shall be made of any contributions which may be extended by the liberality of donors beyond that period; that the sums paid may be appropriated by the donor to any one or more of the following objects—that is to say, either to the erection of a Memorial Hall in London for the use of the Congregational Body, together with the creation of a Fund for the endowment of Periodical Lectures on the principles of Nonconformity, and the publication of a literary Memorial of Nonconformity, or to any one or more of the following objects:—Chapel Extension, British Missions, Evangelistic Labours, Educational Agencies, the Pastors' Retiring Fund, the Extinction of Chapel Debts, the necessary Working Expenses of the Committee, or any other Denominational object the donor may select; that the money thus subscribed may be expended locally, or be remitted directly to the Treasurer of any one or more of the Institutions selected by the donor, or to the Treasurers of the General Committee, to be appropriated by them according to the wish of the subscriber, it being understood that where no preference is expressed by the contributor it shall be placed at the disposal of the Committee, and it being further understood that the contributions in all cases are to be special and extra, and to be reported as such by the Local Treasurer, so as not in any degree to interfere with the ordinary income of the various religious Institutions.

III. That for the wide diffusion of information illustrative of the principles involved in the Secession of 1662, this Conference recommends the adoption of the following methods:—

- (i) Sermons on the subject on Lord's-day, August 24th, in every Congregational pulpit throughout the land.
- (ii) District Conferences.
- (iii) Public Meetings or Lectures in large towns, and especially in localities from which the Nonconforming Ministers were ejected.
- (iv) Deputations from the Central Committee, Lay and Ministerial, wherever specially required.
- (v) The extensive circulation of books and tracts bearing on the principles of religious freedom, and the independence of Christ's Kingdom.

IV. That, devoutly recognising the grace of God in the faithfulness of the Nonconforming Ministers of 1662, in the subsequent diffusion of Christian truth, and in the growth and development of spiritual life in all evangelical communities, and humbly acknowledging the dependence of every human effort on the gift of the Holy Ghost for the purity and revival of the Church of God, and the subjugation of all things to Christ, this Conference earnestly recommends that some portion of time during the week previous to the 24th of August next be set apart for special thanksgiving and prayer in private and public.

V. That a Committee be formed to carry out the objects contemplated in the Resolutions already adopted, consisting of the gentlemen whose names are now to be read, with power to add to their number; that this Committee have the power to apply to any one or more of the objects already agreed upon any moneys not appropriated by the donors, and to appoint at an early day a Secretary or Secretaries; that the Committee be instructed to secure, by correspondence with each County Association, a representation of each county in the Corresponding or General Committee, which General Committee is requested to select from their number a proper representation of each district to form an Executive Committee.

VI. That this Conference requests John Kemington Mills, Esq., Egham, Surrey; John Crossley, Esq., Halifax, Yorkshire; and John Kemp Welch, Esq., London, to act as Treasurers of the Fund.

**SUBSCRIPTION LIST.**

	£	s.	d.
Mr. J. Crossley, Halifax	5,000	0	0
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Mr. B. R. Thomson, Hornsey	52	10	0
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Rev. Thomas Aveling, London	50	0	0
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Mr. J. Vallance, Hurstpierpoint	50	0	0
Rev. N. Hurry, Bournemouth	21	0	0
Small Sums under 20s.	13	5	0

**LANCASHIRE.**

Subscriptions, as certified by Rev. R. M.  
Davies, County Secretary . . . 15,025 0 0

**WORCESTERSHIRE.**

Subscriptions, as certified by Mr. T. R.  
Hill, County Treasurer:—  
Mr. Thomas Banks, Kidderminster . . . 300 0 0  
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Future lists will be published from time to time as contributions are certified to the Secretary.

All communications to be addressed to the Rev. John Corbin, 4, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

**THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD,  
REDHILL, SURREY.**

Instituted October 27, 1847.

For the Care and Education of the Idiot and Imbecile, especially in the earlier periods of life.

The SPRING ELECTION and ANNUAL MEETING of this national Charity will occur on THURSDAY, the 24th of April next, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

Mr. Alderman ABBISS in the Chair.

The Elections occur regularly in April and October. There are nearly 330 children in the Asylum. A large number are applying for admission, and the Board are anxious to extend the great benefits which this Institution affords.

Contributions are earnestly solicited. Pamphlets illustrating the workings of the Charity, and cards to view the Asylum, may be had gratuitously on application at the office.

Annual Subscriptions, 10s. 6d. or 1l. 1s.; Life ditto, 5l. 5s. or 10l. 10s.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., Gratuitous Secretary.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.

Cheques and Post-office Orders to be made payable to Mr William Nicholas.

Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

**GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL,**  
23rd, 25th, and 27th June, 1862.  
CRYSTAL PALACE.

**NOTICE.**—The Complete Programme of the Arrangements, with view of Orchestra of Four Thousand Performers and block plan of Reserved Seats, has been issued to the entire Post-Office Court Directory, the Clergy List, the principal Clubs, the London and Country Press, all Railway Station Masters throughout the country, and very extensively through other channels—Metropolitan, Provincial, and Continental.

Persons or institutions in England or abroad, not comprised within the above issue, may receive the above Programme on application at No. 2, Exeter Hall; if by letter, also enclosing the requisite stamps for two ounces book-post.

Intending purchasers of tickets are reminded that the ticket offices at the Crystal Palace, and at Exeter Hall, will be opened for the selection and disposal of Reserved Stall Tickets on Monday morning, the 3rd of March.

From the number of names on the register for early information, and from the large increase of visitors to London for the International Exhibition, which will be in full operation during the time of the Festival, it is requisite to remind persons preferring seats in any particular block, that it is most essential they should apply as early as possible after the opening of the subscription books on the 2nd of March.

To ensure an equally fair issue of tickets to applicants from a distance, the Committee pledge themselves to allot the tickets alternately to personal or written applications, if accompanied by a remittance for the requisite amount. Post-office Orders and Cheques to be payable to the order of George Grove, Esq.

The price of Tickets is Two and a-half Guineas the Set for the Three Days, or One Guinea for each Ticket for One Day. A few Stalls will be reserved in each Corner Gallery, at Five Guineas the Set.

**CENTRAL UNITED BARTHOLOMEW  
COMMITTEE OF EVANGELICAL NONCONFORMISTS.**

CHAIRMAN—EDWARD SWAINE, Esq.  
TREASURER—Sir S. MORTON PETO, Bart., M.P.

The Committee sit at No. 10, Broad-street buildings, London, where attendance is given daily. They invite communications from those who wish to co-operate in the commemoration of the fidelity of the Two Thousand Clergymen who were ejected from the Pulpits of the Church of England in A.D. 1662. The First Tract has been issued, and may be had on application to

SAMUEL COX, Secretary.

**CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION.**—At a  
Meeting of the CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION COM-  
MITTEE held at FENDALL'S HOTEL, WESTMINSTER,  
February 19, 1862.

Sir CHARLES DOUGLAS, Bart., M.P., in the chair, it was resolved:—

"1. That the rejection of the Church-rate Abolition Bill having been sought on the plea that, until the House of Commons had rescinded its previous decisions in favour of total abolition, no successful attempt could be made to effect a settlement of the question on a different basis; and the Speaker having given his casting vote against the bill on the assumption that it was the wish of the House to deal with the subject in some other way; it is obviously the duty of those who are responsible for such a result to produce without delay a scheme which will give effect to their expressed desires.

"2. That this Committee learns with satisfaction that it is the intention of Sir John Trevelyan to afford to the opponents of his Bill facilities for the fulfilment of their implied pledge, by deferring the second reading of his own Bill until ample opportunity has been afforded to them of taking the opinion of Parliament on the measure which it is their wish to pass into a law.

"3. That, meanwhile, the Committee recommends the opponents of Church-rates to hold themselves in readiness to resist any objectionable proposal, as also to put forth renewed efforts to promote the passing of the Abolition Bill when it shall become evident that no other satisfactory measure can be submitted to Parliament."

By order of the Committee,  
N. T. LANGRIDGE, Secretary.

**NATIONAL REFORM CONFERENCE.**

The Executive Committee appointed by the Leeds Conference have resolved to CONVENE a NATIONAL REFORM CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES to assemble in London, on TUESDAY, the 18th of March, and two following days.

All bodies of Reformers may be represented at the Conference, and are requested immediately to forward the names of delegates to Mr. William Hickey, 19, Dickinson's-yard, Leeds, by whom all information will be immediately supplied on application.

WILLIAM ELLIS, Chairman.  
WILLIAM HICKES, Secretary.  
GEORGE WILSON, Manchester.  
WASHINGTON WILKS, London.  
EDWIN DERRY, Birmingham.  
JOS. COWEN, jun., Newcastle.  
HANDEL COLEHAM, Bristol.  
C. J. BUNTING, Norwich.

Leeds, Feb. 17, 1862.

**IN the UPPER and MIDDLE SCHOOLS,**  
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E. (Private), every Pupil is as far as possible well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts. French and German are taught by native masters, and spoken by the Principal. The Institutions of the metropolis for Science and Art, as well as the various Museums and Exhibitions, are frequently visited for educational purposes. Peckham-rye Common is near, the school premises are large, and the general accommodation for Boarders is superior. Terms moderate, and strictly inclusive.

JOHN YEATS, LL.D., &c.



**FELLOW - COUNTRYMEN, FELLOW-CHRISTIANS.**—The New Hartley Pit calamity, which has thrown 107 bereaved mourners upon public charity, is sad indeed, God knoweth; but the subscription for them has already reached 39,000*l.*, and Lord Hastings' agent has carte blanche for their relief. And what of the families of the 1,109 killed and 8,872 permanently injured in coal-mines alone in 1860? Were they thus relieved? What of those killed in 1861, the number of whom, in one district, was 40 per cent. more than in 1860? Surely there should be "equality" in our charity. Surely we should combine judgment with feeling. The National Association for the Relief of British Miners, 23, Regent-street, endeavours to devise remedies for the calamities incidental to 300,000 miners, who are toiling away their short lives underground, vast numbers of whom, too, have wives and children.

A PRESBYTER.

### COLONY OF 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS, NEW ZEALAND.

A limited number only is now required to complete the proposed number of 1,000.

Registration fees are doubled until the 12th of March, when the Books will be finally closed.

The whole body will sail simultaneously from London the last week in May.

Arrangements are being made for a Farewell Demonstration on the day of sailing.

The Third Report, and other papers, are now ready. The Pioneers' Report is expected by the March mail.

N.B. The Offices of the Association are now removed from Birmingham to 213, City-road, London, where particulars may be had, by enclosing stamps, to Mr. Brame, Hon. Sec., or to Mr. Harper Twelvethree, Treasurer, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

### ALBANY CHAPEL, REGENT'S-PARK.

RECOGNITION SERVICES on the SETTLEMENT of the Rev. JOHN GUTHRIE, M.A., will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at Four o'clock. The Revs. F. Binney, Dr. Spence, W. Landels, J. Graham, and other ministers, will conduct the Services.

**TO DRAPERS.**—A YOUNG MAN, of good experience, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT in a Country House. Knows the woollen trade. Satisfactory reference. Address, H. L., 36, Drummond-crescent, Seymour-street, Euston-square.

**DRAPERY BUSINESS for DISPOSAL** in a large manufacturing town. Returns good; and situation A 1. Apply, J. H. S., Post-office, Worcester.

**TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.**—WANTED, an experienced YOUNG MAN, of character and integrity, as BUYER in a WHOLESALE and FAMILY TRADE. Address, J. Loakey and Co., High Wycombe.

**TO GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS.**—A respectable YOUNG MAN, of thorough business habits, is desirous of obtaining a RE-ENGAGEMENT in the above. Thoroughly understands both branches, and can have a good character from his last employer. Address, J. S., Maidstone-place, Goldsmith's-row, Hackney-road, London.

**TO WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.**—WANTED, by a highly-respectable Person, aged Forty, a SITUATION as TRAVELLER, COLLECTOR, or MANAGER of a BRANCH CONCERN, who has had considerable experience in the above trade. Can be highly recommended. Security if required. Address, M. B. C., Post-office, Reading.

**WANTED, for a GENERAL TRADE,** a YOUNG MAN to take the MANAGEMENT of the GROCERY DEPARTMENT. Also, a YOUTH as an IMPROVER. Apply, stating age, salary, and references, to A. B., Farningham.

**TO MILLINERS.**—WANTED, a very superior Hand (accustomed to a genteel trade), of good moral character and thoroughly business habits. Apply, with particulars, to Mr. J. S. Rose, Hitchin, Herts.

**WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON as MILLINER**—one accustomed to the West End Trade, and who is competent to Buy; also to Superintend a Mantle Department. None but an experienced hand need apply. A Discounter preferred. Address, S. F. Blaxill, 29, High-street, Colchester.

**WANTED, a thoroughly experienced LADY,** to take the entire MANAGEMENT of a SHOW-ROOM, in a respectable trade, who has some knowledge of the General Drapery. A suitable person would find a comfortable and permanent situation. A Dissenter preferred. Apply, stating particulars of reference, salary, &c., to Mr. G. H. Smith, Woking.

**AN APPRENTICE to the BOOT and SHOE TRADE WANTED.**—A first-rate opportunity of learning the trade in all its branches—Cutting Out, and Manufacturing for Wholesale, Retail, and Bespoke Orders. Apply to H. Bonham, 23, Frederick-place, Hampstead-road, N.W., London.

**A YOUTH, engaged in the City, wishes LODGINGS and PARTIAL BOARD** in a Christian family. Half-hour's walk from General Post-office. Apply, stating terms, to James Marsh, Thame, Oxon.

**A BRITISH SCHOOL TEACHER, who has a thorough knowledge of Needlework, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT at Easter.** Address, C. A., Standford, near Hythe, Kent.

**A YOUNG LADY, member of a Congregational Church, wishes a SITUATION as ASSISTANT MILLINER** in a First-class Establishment. Address, Miss A. Pike, Mr. Buckley's, Nantwich.

**WANTED, at Lady-day or Midsummer, a SITUATION as JUNIOR TEACHER** in a Ladies' Boarding School (Dissenter's preferred), one of which advertiser has just left. He could impart the rudiments of French and Music, with Writing and English generally. Would give one year in return for opportunities of further improvement. Address, A. B., care of Mr. Stroud, near the Wharf, Wantage, Berks.

## FAMILY MOURNING.

### PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE

Is now (since its extensive alterations) the LARGEST in LONDON. Families will effect a great saving by forwarding their orders to THIS ESTABLISHMENT, where the BEST MOURNING may be purchased at the most reasonable prices, and the wear of the article is guaranteed.

DRESSES, MANTLES, BONNETS, and MOURNING COSTUME of every description, are kept ready-made, and can be forwarded, in town or country, immediately on receipt of order.

DRESS-MAKING TO ANY EXTENT ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, W.

### THE EAST CLOGAU GOLD-MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated with Limited Liability under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

Capital 50,000*l.*, in 50,000 shares of 1*l.* each. Deposit 2*s.* 6*d.* on application, and 5*s.* on allotment. No further calls will be made without a special meeting of the shareholders convened for that purpose.

## DIRECTORS.

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S. L. Woodhouse, Esq. (firm Woodhouse, Richard and Co.), 1A, Abchurch-lane, Cannon-street.

John Say Sparkes, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., Brunswick-villas, St. John's-wood, W., director of the Great Moelwyn Slate Company.

Joseph Owen, Esq., Australian merchant, Sheffield.  
Major Charles Sanders, The Ingrams, Thirsk, Yorkshire, director of the Chesterfield and Midland Silkstone Colliery Company.

J. S. St. V. Jervis, Esq., Surbiton, Surrey.

## BANKERS.

London and County Bank, Lombard-street.

## MANAGER AT THE MINES.

Captain G. F. Gobie, late from the Gold Mines in Australia, California, and Brazil.

## SOLICITOR.

James Bell, Esq., Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.

## BROKER.

Messrs. Cavell and Strachan, 20, Cornhill, E.C.

## SECRETARY (pro tem.)

Mr. Charles Arkcoll.  
Offices: 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

The object of this Company is to work a grant of a portion of the St. David's gold-bearing lode in the Clogau Mountains, near Dolgelly, in Merionethshire, North Wales.

As an example of the immense value which the gold-mines in the district now have, and are daily attaining, it is well known that the Clogau Gold-mining Companies' shares have risen during the last two years to more than 700 per cent. upon the amount paid upon them, and although the last dividends were only 60 per cent. upon the capital, yet it was well understood that this was equivalent to 300 per cent. upon the actual outlay spent upon the gold workings.

Similarly, since the discovery and yield of gold in the Prince of Wales Mining Company, the shares have increased in value to an equal extent.

The gold-bearing lodes of the present company having been proved to be identical with, and in every way similar to, those of the now rich and widely-known Clogau, and moreover, being actually placed immediately and at only a few hundred yards distant on each side from two well-known gold-producing mines, both yielding enormous profits, the directors have the greatest confidence in predicting that large quantities of gold must be immediately found in the sett, and, believing such, now offer it to the public.

Mr. T. Allison Readwin, F.G.S., in a paper entitled, "The Occurrence of Gold in Merionethshire," read before the geological section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in Manchester, 1861, stated the then results of actual working operations for gold at the St. David's lode of the Vigna and Clogau mines since the beginning of that year to have been a yield "of 1,370 ounces of gold from 212 tons of auriferous mineral, being at the rate of about six and a half ounces to the ton. The first public record of a hundredweight of gold having been obtained from the Crown-land of this country, the value of this gold is about 5,300*l.*"

As a proof of the estimation in which grants of land in that gold-bearing district is held, it may be stated that all the neighbouring setts have been eagerly appropriated by private parties, and that the present grant is the only one in which the general public has been yet permitted to participate.

Reports, prospectuses, plans, drawings, specimens of the gold quartz, and other information, may be had of the Secretary, at the offices of the Company.

The deposits will furnish the capital requisite to develop the capabilities of the property, and no call will be made without the sanction of the shareholders at a meeting specially convened for the purpose.

Applications for shares to be made to the brokers, bankers, or at the Company's Offices, as per printed form at the end of the prospectus, accompanied by the deposit of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, and the directors do not in any case hold themselves responsible to allot the full number of shares applied for.

## SPECIAL AND URGENT

### CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1843.

There is great distress among the poor blind—greater than any could believe, who have not the opportunity of visiting them at their homes. The Committee of the above Society earnestly solicit AID from the benevolent to enable them to relieve the sufferings of this much-afflicted class. The benefits of the Society are open to all distressed blind people of good moral character. Subscriptions or donations will be received by the London and Westminster Bank and its branches; by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; or by John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate; or by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Cox), 100, Borough-road, S. This Society has no salaried officers; the whole of the money contributed, except the lowest possible sum for expenses, is distributed by the members of the Committee among the aged sick and destitute blind. See article in the "Times" of the 22nd of January, relative to the management of benevolent societies. Subscriptions or Donations will be acknowledged in the "Times" and other newspapers.

### POLYTECHNIC.—Next Monday Evening at

Eight, Reading from "Othello," by Miss K. Hickson.—On Tuesday and Friday Evenings, and Saturday at Three, Lecture by Professor J. H. Pepper, on the "Magnificent Field of Discovery opened out by the New Terrestrial and Stellar Chemistry, and Experiments of Bunsen and Kirchhoff."—On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Two and quarter-past Seven, beautiful series of Photographs of "Scenes in America," by Mr. England, London Stereoscopic Company.—Modern Magic by Mr. Matthews.—Musical Entertainment by G. A. Cooper, Esq., every evening at Nine.—Lectures on the Armstrong and Whitworth Guns, by Professor J. H. Pepper, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Two.—Splendid Series of Dissolving Views, by James D. Malcolm, Esq.—All the other Entertainments.—Open, Twelve to Five, Seven to Ten.

### ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-STOCK-HILL.

PATRON—The QUEEN.

The NEXT ELECTION will take place in APRIL. Petitions cannot be received later than the 1st March. Forms to fill up may be had on application. Orphan Children of both sexes are eligible between Seven and Eleven years of age, and from any part of the Kingdom.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office—32, Ludgate-hill, E.C., London.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited.

### RINGWOOD, NEW FOREST, HAMPSHIRE.

The Rev. OSWALD JACKSON RECEIVES TEN PUPILS to Educate for Professional or Commercial life. As there will be VACANCIES at Lady-day, Mr. Jackson will be happy to forward his Prospectus, with references.

### CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Mr. VERNEY begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that in consequence of the increasing requirements of his Establishment he has REMOVED his SCHOOL from SLOUGH to very superior premises, known as CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, Middlesex. A Circular forwarded upon application.

**PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.**—The Committee of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, announce, with deep regret, that owing to the large number of patients attending this Hospital, and the expensive character of the remedies employed, they have been at last compelled to encroach on their limited reserve fund.

Epileptics are denied admission into general hospitals; if not provided for elsewhere, their malady becomes incurable, and too often terminates in hopeless insanity. Paralysis spares neither age nor class, but to the industrious poor it is utter ruin.

Further AID is most earnestly solicited.

The Viscount Raynham, M.P., Treasurer.

Bankers—Counts and Co., Strand; the Union, City.

By order, E. H. CHANDLER, Hon. Sec.  
GEORGE REID, Secretary.

### NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE and GENERAL DEPOSIT and ADVANCE COMPANY, 20, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

## DIRECTORS.

Thomas Miers, Esq., Loughborough Park, Chairman.

Francis Cuthbertson, Esq., Arundel-square, Deputy Chairman.

Burgess, Joseph, Esq. Lindsay, Mark, Esq.  
Gardiner, B. Webb, Esq. Mann, John, Esq.  
Gover, John, Esq. Pratt, James, Esq.  
Grosier, William, Esq. Silvester, Henry R., Esq.

Townsend, H. M., Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Watson and Sons.

This Company, incorporated by Act of Parliament—sustained by a subscribed capital—and constantly having opportunities of employing the funds in Advances on Freehold and Leasehold Property, and other valuable securities, affords a profitable mode of investment, with ample guarantee.

Deposits of small or large amounts are received daily, and may be withdrawn by short notice. Interest at Five per Cent. paid half-yearly. Office hours 10 till 4.

CHARLES WOODROFFE, Secretary.

## BONUS YEAR.

### UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 81, CORNHILL,

AND

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### BICENTENARY PAPERS.

#### No. VI.

#### "THE GLORIOUS RESTORATION."

AMONG much that concerned the people of England in the prospective return of Charles II. one interest alone of all those evoked by the Great Revolution was grave enough to be reticent. Republican patriotism appears to have cared little just then about restrictions on Royal prerogative, although the abuse of this prerogative, and the necessity of limit to it, was generally believed to have caused the appeal to arms. The "nation" (Burnet is our authority) was on the eve of becoming drunk, figuratively and literally, "throwing off the very professions of virtue and piety," whilst "entertainments and drunkenness overrun the land;" but representatives from the Christian churches that had grown up under the *Aegis* of the Commonwealth met Charles at the Hague—when good fortune seemed bursting upon him, all at once, from a full meridian sun—and mentioned that uncourtly word "terms." They went, to the number of eight or ten, with the Parliamentary Commissioners, and Clarendon is good enough to tell us "that Charles received them with grace; and did believe he could work upon them by persuasion;" or, if not by that, why there still remained the kingly right of *promising* without the slightest intention of fulfilling. Nor is there any doubt of the ability of Charles to play even a distinguished part in this drama of a falsely-plighted word. The reader knows how his thirty years of life had been spent—the earliest of them in all the hollow peace of an abused authority; the succeeding portion in futile struggles—carried on principally, however, by other hands than his—for its maintenance; the latter portion in ramblings from court to court, from pleasure to pleasure, the pensioner of the French King. The passports, also, to his favour, it is well known, were a private profession of Romanism and an easy morality—a real scepticism, says Burnet, of "female chastity and male virtue"—nay, a scepticism of all that religion which connects earth with heaven, and which he was now called upon to "regulate" in his restored kingdom. That he was living in the communion of the Church of Rome, in which he afterwards died, is beyond question; but whether he actually believed in even this any further than suited his notions of its usefulness to him may well be questioned, no "strong-box" revelations being competent to the settlement of such a doubt. His companions were of the stamp of Buckingham, the light, careless libertine and sceptic, the systematic contemner of that earnestness which he had not strength of character to understand; or Clarendon, the clear-headed, cunning advocate of prerogative, who had calculated all the value of ecclesiastical power in pliable Episcopal hands. "Cromwell," says Carlyle, "was a man of truths." Yes, and Charles was a man of untruths—a false, un-

earnest man, sufficient in himself to leave a nation and an age.

He promised largely to the divines, he confirmed all his promises by the famous declaration from Breda; and the Puritan clergy, whom Echarde tells us out-numbered their opponents in the Church in the proportion of thirty to one, were satisfied. We have some doubt of the exactness of this computation, as it is known that many of the clergy were of the peculiar creed afterwards adopted by the "Vicar of Bray," who according to the old ballad made a careful attention to self the law—

"To be maintained, until his dying day,  
That whatsoever King might reign, he might be Vicar of Bray."

Yet, nevertheless, the numbers may be taken as representing an actual and not very inaccurate disproportion of the clergy in possession. So Charles gave the promises to those who asked for them; the "nation" merely held out its arms and drank his royal health till it reeled again.

On the 29th of May, 1660, he assumed his kingly authority, and it soon became apparent how little he meant by promises at the Hague or declarations from Breda. One of the earliest Acts of the House of Commons was to provide for the restitution of Church and Crown property, on which action might have been expected. This, however, was not allowed to go too far, for by a process of legal legerdemain in which Hyde was all proficient, the Crown, the Church and the dispossessed royalists entered upon their property (with an irresistible power behind them), on the simple ground of lawful ownership, whilst such as had been *prudent* enough to compound with Parliamentarians for a quiet transfer at a low rate were left to grumble without redress. The clergy returned to their benefices, there being no longer severe "Triers," you see, to wage deadly war against open immorality—there was simple "restitution," as if God's service were a piece of human property, having money's worth and nothing more. A former King and a Bishop Laud had attempted to force back the reformation of Luther, this one with many bishops would force back that of Cromwell. He would try; and as a first step would imitate his grandfather and appoint another Hampton Court Conference, to mean as little as its prototype. This would, at least, pass over a few months, and in the meanwhile the Court could be comfortable in its own way.

#### THE SAVOY CONFERENCE.

The Puritans, although now fully conscious that they were not in favour, accepted the King's invitation to send twelve (Hallam, in the edition we have compared, makes it twenty-one) of their best divines to meet an equal number of Anglican divines at the house of the Master of the Savoy (the Bishop of London), in the Strand. Among the Puritans were such men as Manton, Owen, Baxter, Henry and Howe; among their opponents, also, were men whose names cannot easily be erased from the history of those times. The Bishop of London (Sheldon) began by adroitly throwing on the Puritans the task of opening the business by stating their objections to the Book of Common Prayer, a course which some have termed unfair, but which we take to be one of the few proposals of the bishops in the Savoy Conference which bears an appearance of fairness, and which, if all else had accorded with it, we should have called strictly fair. "You object to the book," said Sheldon, "we do not; tell us what you would have." The challenge was immediately accepted, and Baxter was appointed to collect objections. Honest, earnest Richard set himself to drawing up a new form of prayer, which appears to have met with the approval of his friends, but occasioned so much dispute in conference that the bishops demanded greater brevity. The Puritans then drew up eight objections.

They objected, 1st. "That no minister might baptize without using the Cross"—an old complaint, which continental reformers had removed.

2nd. "That none might officiate who scrupled about using the surplice." The Puritans, it will be remembered, had always objected to the "white gown," as indicating, and being intended to indicate, priestly power.

3rd. "That none might communicate who declined to kneel"—held to be one of the deadliest differences of all, as indicating the *real presence* in the Lord's Supper, and the act of worship to it.

4th. "That ministers were forced to pronounce all baptized children regenerate by the Holy Ghost, whether they were the offspring of Christians or not"—a tenet that had long pressed on Puritan consciences.

5th. "That ministers are compelled to deliver the communion to the unfit."

6th. "That ministers are compelled to absolve the unfit, and that in absolute expressions."

7th. "That they are forced to give thanks for all whom they bury as those whom God has taken to himself."

8th. "That none may be a preacher who dare not subscribe that there is nothing in the Common Prayer, Ordination Service, and Thirty-nine Articles, that is contrary to the Word of God."

Such were the condensed objections of the Puritans; and they were hotly debated. On the third, especially, Dr. Gunning and Richard Baxter had a three days' discussion, Baxter arguing warmly, to the great disgust of his opponents and a body of young divines who had taken their places as auditors, and who behaved all along with questionable taste and politeness. Perhaps he argued none the less warmly on this account, nor because of the intolerable dogmatism of Gunning. He was a man, and a warm-hearted one, and he no doubt felt that the young men who played the mockers there might yet rise above that, and serve God in singleness of heart. However, Bishop Cosins, who was then moderator, prevented all further trouble by calling for vote on the subject in a full episcopal house; and by vote the indignant Puritan champion was silenced. The Savoy Conference broke up—its four months' lease having expired, and nothing was effected save some changes in the very opposite direction to that desired by the Puritans. But then nothing else was ever intended to be effected; the Savoy Conference was merely designed to be the prelude to the Act of Uniformity. On the bad spirit and temper of most of the Bishops there appears never to have been two opinions among candid men. All of the Puritans, however, made exception in favour of the moderation and gentlemanliness of Dr. Pearson, whilst they held that Morley and Gunning did not lose their temper, simply because they had none to lose; the latter, moreover, being little better than a Jesuit. On this point also we have the testimony of strange, trivial, useful Samuel Pepys—who says:—"At St. Paul's Church I did hear Dr. Gunning preach a good sermon on the day (being St. John's Day), and did hear him tell a story, which he did persuade us to believe true, that St. John and the Virgin Mary did appear to Gregory a Bishop, at his prayer to be confirmed in the faith, &c. At which I did greatly wonder." And with good reason—not knowing the man as he is seen from the higher ground of a later time.

The alterations of which we have spoken were made. The Puritans objected to Saint days; the bishops added St. Barnabas to the Calendar. They disowned the Apocrypha; "Bel and the Dragon" was added to it, as if insult must follow injury to drive them out of the Church. Then there were "29th of May" and "Charles the Martyr" services to add to all the troubles of the Puritans. And now—

#### THE APPLICATION.

The Savoy Conference was to secure Uniformity;—that at all events could not be forgotten. An Act of Uniformity, managed well in Convocation by Morley and Sheldon, and out of it by Clarendon, was placed, with the full approval of Charles, in the hands of Lawyer Keeling—afterwards Lord Chief Justice—to be made into the



form of a Statute Law. Everything was indecent beyond all precedent in this act of cruelty and despotism.

The revised Prayer-book was not out of press until a few days before every minister was called upon to express his assent and consent in the well-known terms—"I, A. B. do declare my assent and consent to all and everything contained and prescribed in the book intituled, the Book of Common Prayer," &c. &c. Burnet says, those who were near to London took a journey thither to see the Book, which they were so thoroughly to believe; but the greater part could not possibly see it before St. Bartholomew's day. A sense of injustice pervaded the entire land; and if the nation had not been thoroughly stupified by the Restoration it is likely that—for this one fatal act—Charles and his minions would have had once more to quit England. It was not statesmanship, but infatuation, which the extraordinary stupor of the people prevented from taking its place among the most egregious follies of men, but which had its effects in the succeeding reign. Numbers, says Burnet, who had never agreed to the Covenant, or objected to the Liturgy, refused to be thus played with. It was too shameful.

This, however, was not all. It was also arranged that the confession must be made a few days before Michaelmas (when the year's tithes were generally paid), so that those who refused to conform might not leave the Church "full-handed," but miserably empty-handed, and actually, in many cases, penniless. The Cromwell edict, you remember, provided that even those who objected to use aught but the Prayer-book (a very different matter from this) should be entitled to a fifth of their income. Here there was no such allowance; they must remain at their posts and be perjured, or leave them and become beggars.

And now, let us see how a man must face the act. If he conform he must—1. Be reordained, however valid his ordination, if not conferred by Episcopal hands. 2. Assent to a book he has never seen. 3. Take an oath of canonical obedience. 4. Abjure Solemn League and Covenant; a very trifling matter if not compulsory. 5. Abjure the right to take arms against the King, on any pretence.

"It is well known," says Echard, "that those who were secretly Papists, &c., animated the chief men in our Church to carry the points of Uniformity as high as possible." And this, we believe, is less the language of controversy than of correct knowledge and shrewd common sense. It will be observed that by this act all foreign Christians must of necessity leave the Church, or consent, by submitting to reordination, to acknowledge their ordination invalid. And all Christians, foreign or English, must confess the faith of non-resistance to the worst forms of government. Leaving all else out of the question, we dare cheerfully rest the Bicentenary here, and demand for it a warm celebration on this ground alone. To obey this act would have been to condemn with a vengeance what English hands had so bravely wrought. But Charles was powerless here. He could dig up the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, Bradshaw, Blake—aye, even of Cromwell's aged mother, and exhibiting the heads of the three former, throw the bodies of all into an ignoble grave—ennobled from that time, through all time; he could do this, and wreak his vengeance on Vane, and humble Lambert, and pay for libels upon all the Greathearts of the age when giants had held aloft a flag such as the world had never seen before; but he could not do more than make this Act of Uniformity statute-law. Possibly the reader may conclude that this was quite enough. And so it was—for the sufferers; yet because there were sufferers the liberties of England were saved, and the Act of Uniformity, intended to rear a Bastille for despotism, became one of the chief means of raising a bulwark for freedom. We shall have some other supplemental Acts to notice in succeeding papers, as we pursue the course of those who refused the Royal cup in 1662. And we shall see the nation humbled in dust and ashes under its "glorious Restoration," for he before whom Louis and Mazarin were compelled to kiss the dust, who at the same time protected the rights of Englishmen and defied, threatened, and awed all the Catholic despotisms of Europe, was no more, nor had even the hem of his mantle been left to the miserable Court that succeeded him. But the same heart of England remained, beyond the reach of Clarendons, Buckingham, Sheldons, Morleys and Gunnings, to mourn for the loss of its Cromwell and the gain of its Restoration.

#### MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

ONCE more this question has come before Parliament. Once more the principle which it involves has received the sanction of the House

of Commons. Once more the Bill which embodies it is doomed to rejection. We are not about to re-argue the subject on its merits. Upon these everybody's mind is made up on the one side or the other. We observe, however, that the most earnest opponents of the measure have at length given up as too doubtful to be maintained the Scriptural ground on which they were wont to base their objections to the proposed alteration of law. The reasons which they now assign for desiring to keep the law as it stands are—first, that it harmonises with what may be called the family sentiment—secondly, that any relaxation of existing restrictions upon the formation of matrimonial ties is replete with danger—thirdly, that you cannot give way in this instance without logically disqualifying yourself for refusal to yield in some others—fourthly, that they who deliberately violate the law of the land are not entitled to sympathy or assistance—and lastly, and which, in truth, is the real reason for continuing the legal prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, that it is condemned by Church authority. A word or two on each of these objections.

It is assumed that the present law is in strictest harmony with the family sentiment, that it commands the assent of the vast majority of women, and that could the suffrages of the ladies of England be fairly taken, the result would be decisive of their repugnance to the proposed change. We admit the force of the implied inference—we doubt the fact from which it is drawn. That delicate-minded women, sedulously instructed by the clergy that such and such marriages are prohibited by the Divine command, and are regarded as "incestuous" by the Church, should shrink from an avowal of any favourable regard for them, is no more than we should be prepared to expect. That womanhood, as such, looks upon them with instinctive aversion we are equally prepared to deny. It is just where the nationally authorised ecclesiastical influence operates most powerfully, and is responded to with most deference—it is amongst the wives and sisters and daughters of our nobility and gentry, that the objection prevails, if it prevail at all. The closer the contact with the episcopal and clerical element, the more common is the disapprobation felt and expressed to the marriages in question. Beyond that range of influence, we have seen nothing to justify the assumption that women instinctively dislike such marriages. Neither in the character of those who have contracted connubial ties with a deceased sister's widower, nor in the estimate formed of their character, in consequence of it, by their friends of the gentler sex, nor in any lowering of their position in society, nor in any one of the ways in which woman naturally expresses her feelings towards woman, do we discover the faintest trace of any innate repugnance to this legally prohibited tie when once contracted. Neither amongst the middle classes nor the poor—the women of which are as fully alive to propriety as those of the upper class—are these marriages regarded with general disfavour—and, even when disapproved of, they are so on grounds far more closely connected with family convenience, than of family or womanly sentiment.

But we are warned with great solemnity to beware, lest, in relaxing prohibitions of marriage within certain degrees of affinity, we unsettle the mind of the public, and encourage loose views of obligation in a matter of the highest social importance. These warnings, however, are reasonable only on an assumption which we take to be ridiculously unfounded—namely, that the general notions which prevail of the sanctity of the marriage tie are derived from canon and statute law. The objectors to whom we are now referring really seem to take for granted that everybody is wanting to marry everybody, and is only prevented from doing so by legal restrictions. We are happy to think better of our fellow-countrymen, and especially of our countrywomen. We should tremble for society in this matter if its interests were secured by no better safeguard than either ecclesiastical or civil law. It is sentiment founded in Scripture and reason which knits so closely the bands by which families are held together, and the all but universal obedience to the law in relation to marriages within prohibited degrees, represents, not the fear of civil penalties, but the strength of that sentiment. The real restraint is to be found in the convictions and feelings of the people themselves—and to these law lends but little additional force, nor would any such alteration of law as is now sought weaken their efficacy in the least. Domestic life, in this country, is far too compact, and rests upon foundations far too firm, to be in any danger of being shaken down, like a building of cards, by trivial legal changes such as that proposed by Mr. Monckton Milnes.

The friends of the measure are twitted with seeking to take a step which, to be logically con-

sistent, they would be bound to follow up by several others in the same direction. But logic is not practically consulted by either side as a guide in such matters. As the law now stands, first cousins may become man and wife—we wonder whither, starting from that point, logical consistency would conduct men.

Then, again, we are told that people who deliberately violate the law of the land have no right to complain of the disadvantages which their own misconduct has brought upon them. We reply, that thousands have been trapped into a position of illegality by judge-made law, and that they married in the full belief that all marriages which are legal in the country in which they were contracted, would be recognised by law as valid in this. It is only by a recent decision of the Bench that doubt has been thrown upon the application of this principle to the particular class of cases in question. We observe further that the obedience due to law, as such, is sorely shaken when a stringently restrictive statute, operative upon all, has been the mere incident of a successful attempt to release from inconveniences of precisely the same order an individual of high rank and large estates. Myriads of families are now paying heavy penalties exacted from them by a statute passed not for reasons of public policy, but with a simple view to a private emergency. Now, we take the liberty of saying that laws thus framed, and thus enlarged by judicial interpretation, are not very likely to command respect. Indeed, it is a fair question, and a serious one, whether the sentiment of reverence for law is most impaired by those who obstinately cling to a statute originated and stretched in the manner alluded to, or by those who set it at naught, and are visited with the consequences. By all means deprecate contempt of law, but be careful, at the same time, not to make law contemptible.

As to the condemnation of these marriages by the Church, we say nothing now, for the simple reason that we can only repeat what we have said over and over again on former occasions. An Established Church cannot afford to admit the fallibility of any of its decisions. According to the marriage table settled by the authorities of the Church of England at the Reformation, a man is prohibited from marrying his deceased wife's sister. They may have come to that decision owing to a mistaken view of a certain text of Scripture, and herein they may have differed from all Protestant Churches on the Continent. It matters not. What ecclesiastical authority has written, it has written. You must not call it in question. Change of any kind tends to impair men's reliance upon the infallibility of the Church's judgment. There is, therefore, a sort of corporate objection to the relief asked for by the hon. member for Pontefract. This is the real objection with which he and his clients have to contend—and, for the present, we fear, they will find it too powerful for them.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS' WEDNESDAYS.

CONSERVATIVE ecclesiastical zeal is not yet quite up to the mark. Two Bills the objects of which are distasteful to it have already passed a second reading—Mr. Hadfield's Qualification for Offices Bill, and Mr. Monckton Milnes's Marriage Bill. To be sure, neither of them bears the stamp of the Liberation Society, nor was the principle of either of them affirmed by a large majority. But comparing the result in each case with the small number of members who voted, it indicates a present diminution of anxiety to snuff out every taper, by whomsoever borne, which glimmers with the light of religious liberty. The ebb of passionate prejudice may be but temporary—or, it may be, the whip has not yet lashed the party into perfect discipline. Be the explanation of the event, however, what it may, it shows the retro-active temper of the House, as regards the small ecclesiastical reforms which it formerly sanctioned, to have been factitious—nay, we believe we should not wrong the House by dropping a syllable and writing—factious. The activity and success of the Liberation Society provoked last Session a state of irritation which delighted in trampling down all proposals to relax ecclesiastical restrictions, small or great, reasonable or unreasonable. A sort of Malay vindictiveness, carefully exacerbated by the clergy, seized the political party under Mr. Disraeli's guidance, and, the furor exhibiting itself in hebdomadal crises, the party ran a muck every Wednesday against all the Liberal measures which made their appearance on that day. Has it become rational during the recess? Is it ashamed of its blind and indiscriminate intolerance? Or has incessant clerical goading set up a species of counter-irritation, and, for the time being, diverted wrath from the Liberation Society? We cannot tell—our mind is, for the present, in a state of suspense. Can the *Record* relieve us? Is it the settled cue of the clerical



anti-progressionists to begin the Session with a show of moderation, a reticence of power, and, having drawn forth all our little plans and purposes, to rush in among them and club them to death? Malay rage, we believe, is a species of intoxication under the influence of which its victims lose their sense of right and wrong, and are borne away by an uncontrollable impulse to gratify their destructive proclivities. Perhaps, in the case of the Conservative party, the stimulating potion has not yet been handed round. It is sober, and, being sober, it is moderately rational. Will the inebriating drink of Church bigotry be administered to it? Will it drain the cup? Are we to have another series of "remarkable Wednesdays," or do members find it too exhaustive for repetition? We should like to know. We are not, indeed, very sanguine—but, for the credit of Christian feeling, and for the reputation of the British House of Commons, quite apart from the interest we take in certain ecclesiastical measures, we shall be glad to find that we are to have no more such petty and ignoble exhibitions of party mania as we had last Session.

### THE EJECTED TWO THOUSAND. THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

#### III. SUFFOLK.

- ASH.—*Thomas Waterhouse*.—Lived at Ipswich, and preached there occasionally. Died at Creeting.
- ASSINGTON.—*Thomas Walker, A.M.*—No certain information.
- BARKING.—*John Fairfax*.—Preached to stated congregations first at Ipswich and afterwards at Needham Market. Died at Needham. Imprisoned for Nonconformity.
- BATHSFORD.—*Thomas Holborough*.—Resided apparently at Stowmarket.
- BECCLES.—*John Clark*.—No further information.
- Robert Otta*.—Remained at Beccles preaching to a congregation.
- BILDESTON.—*Samuel Weld*.—No further information.
- BLITHBOROUGH.—*Robert Smith*.—Ditto.
- BRADBY.—*Bartholomew Adrian*.—Ditto.
- BUMPTON.—*Mr. Bathol*.—Ditto.
- BRENDSTON.—*John Forbee*.—Ditto.
- BRIGHTWELL.—*Robert Mercer*.—Ditto.
- BUNGAY.—*Samuel Malbon*.—Became pastor of a church at Amsterdam.
- BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—*Nicholas Clayel, M.A.*—No certain information.
- Samuel Slater, M.A.*—Removed to London, and became pastor of a church at Crosby-square, Bishopsgate.
- Thomas Taylor*.—Imprisoned for about twelve months at Bury for Nonconformity. Became a merchant in London, preaching during this time partly in London and partly in Croydon, Surrey. Afterwards succeeded Mr. Holcroft, as pastor of the church at Green-street, Cambridge.
- CHELMONDESTON.—*John Sanders*.—No further information.
- CLAYDON.—*Mr. Collet*.—Ditto.
- CODDENHAM.—*Matthias Candler, sen.*—Ditto.
- COMBES.—*Richard Jennings*.—Continued at Combes, being suffered to remain in the Parsonage-house until 1678. Removed in that year to Clapham, London. Preached in London "without notes" until the age of ninety-two.
- CRANESFORD.—*Henry King*.—No further information.
- CRETING (St. Mary's).—*Samuel Spring*.—Continued at Creting, where he died in 1673. Buried in the parish church.
- DEBENHAM.—*John King*.—Imprisoned for Nonconformity. Died about 1670. No further information.
- EYE.—*Edward Barker*.—Died soon after his ejection at Eye.
- GOSBECK.—*Thomas Davies*.—No further information.
- HAVEBIL.—*Stephen Scanderet, M.A.*—Excommunicated for preaching contrary to the law. Afterwards imprisoned at Bury Gaol for the same offence, and subsequently at Ipswich. From Ipswich he obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* to the Court of Common Pleas, when he was discharged. Preached after his release at Waterbeach, in Cambridgeshire.
- HEMINGTON.—*Thomas Ley, M.A.*—Preached for many years after his ejection, and died at Ipswich.
- HENSTED.—*Mr. Spardane*.—No further information.
- HEVENINGHAM.—*James Votier*.—Ditto.
- HINERCLAY.—*Robert Howlet*.—Established a school at Colechester.
- HINTLESHAM.—*Daniel Wall*.—No further information.
- HOLTON.—*Mr. Swayne*.—Ditto.
- HUNDON.—*Francis Crow, M.A.*—Remained in the parsonage by permission for some time after his ejection. Afterwards removed to Ovington, in Essex, where he preached, and subsequently to Clare, where he had a congregation. Preached also once a month at Bury. Imprisoned for Nonconformity. Finding it to be impossible to preach in England, went to Jamaica, but returned in 1687, and settled again at Clare, where he died.
- HUMINGTON.—*John Page*.—No further information.
- HUNTON.—*James Waller*.—Remained at Hunton visiting amongst his old people and preaching occasionally. Died at Rattlesden.
- IPSWICH.—*Robert Genge*.—Succeeded Mr. Samma as pastor of the congregational church at Coggeshall.
- Benjamin Brunning, jun.*—No further information.
- Benjamin Stoneham*.—Became chaplain to Sir Anthony Orby in Lincolnshire, and afterwards minister to a congregation at Ipswich. Being silenced there, removed to London and preached in his house. Committed for this offence, at the time of the Plague, to Newgate.
- John Langston*.—Went to Ireland. Lived a very chequered life. Afterwards established a school in London, then removed to Bedfordshire, where he preached; returned to Ipswich, on an invitation from a Church there, but was forced from the town; again returned to London. Lastly, returned again to Ipswich, where for eighteen years he ministered to a Dissenting congregation. Died there in 1704.
- KEDDINGTON.—*Samuel Fairclough*.—One of the most celebrated preachers of the seventeenth century. Forced by the Five Mile Act from Keddington to Pinchingfield, where he preached. Lived subsequently at Heveningham and Stowmarket. His biography is contained in "Clark's Lives."
- KITTLEBOROUGH.—*Henry Stephens*.—Retired to Woodbridge, where he preached until he was imprisoned.
- LAYSTON.—*Edmund Whincop, M.A.*—Imprisoned, on suspicion of preaching, for five months. After his release, became pastor of a Congregational chapel at Waterfield. Died at Blow Norton, where he removed to avoid persecution.
- LIDGATE.—*Mr. Ward*.—No further information.
- MARGARET'S (St.).—*John Strongher*.—Ditto.
- MELFORD.—*John Wood*.—Ditto.
- MIDDLETON.—*William Manning*.—Became a Socinian.
- MONK'S ELY.—*Samuel Mail*.—No further information.
- NEEDHAM.—*Thomas James*.—Continued preaching at Needham, where he gathered a good congregation.
- NEWTON.—*John Wilkinson*.—No further information.
- OWSDEN.—*John Meadows, M.A.*—Preached, and died apparently, at Owsden.
- PABHAM.—*John Wenburn*.—Removed to Hackeston, where he preached to a stated congregation.
- PESNALL.—*John Manning*.—Imprisoned frequently at Bury, Ipswich, Blithburgh, &c., for Nonconformity. It is said that there was scarcely a jail in Suffolk that he had not been in.
- RENDHAM.—*Mr. Davis*.—No further information.
- ROMBOROUGH.—*Benjamin Fairfax*.—Ditto.
- ROYDON AND COVEHITHE.—*Mr. Mayhew*.—Ditto.
- SANDROFT.—*Samuel Peyto*.—Became pastor of a church at Sudbury. His grandson, Mr. Henry Peyto, was minister of the church at Coggeshall.
- SAXMUNDHAM.—*Thomas Nuttal*.—No further information.
- SEYLLAM.—*Samuel Habergham*.—Died at Leghorn in 1665.
- SIBSTOW.—*Thomas Danson, M.A.*—Retired to London, where he preached for a time; afterwards settled at Abingdon, Berks.
- SOMERLEY.—*Edmund Barber*.—No further information.
- SOUTHWOLD.—*Mr. Woodward*.—Ditto.
- SPROWTON.—*Joseph Waite*.—Imprisoned at Cambridge. Became afterwards connected with a church at Bedford and preached at Hitchin, where, we are informed, his ministry was successful.
- STRATFORD.—*Robert Asby*.—Settled at Norwich. His grandson was minister of the congregation at Rope-makers'-alley, Moorfields, London.
- STOKE (near Ipswich).—*Edward Sherman*.—Became a schoolmaster at Dedham.
- STOKE (near Nayland).—*Thomas Mott*.—No further information.
- STONEHAM.—*Henry Cooper*.—Ditto.
- STOWMARKET.—*John Storer, M.A.*—After a time established a school, but was prosecuted in the Spiritual Court, and compelled to desist. Driven from home by the Five Mile Act. Lived after this on the bounty of his friends.
- STRADBROOK.—*John Starke*.—Continued preaching as opportunity offered.
- SUDBURY.—*William Folkes*.—Lived at Wenham for some time, and then succeeded Mr. Owen Stockton at Colchester.
- THRANDESTON.—*Richard Proud*.—No further information.
- WALDESWICK.—*Mr. Simonds*.—Ditto.
- WALDRINGFIELD.—*Mr. Deereley*.—Ditto.
- WALPOLE.—*Samuel Manning*.—Founded a Dissenting church at Walpole. Imprisoned for six months.
- WAYBRED.—*Mr. Bayes*.—No further information.
- WESTHALL.—*Robert Franklyn*.—Became chaplain to Sir S. Bardardiston. Removed to London, where he suffered "great straits." Seized for preaching at Colebrook, and imprisoned in Aylesbury Jail. Imprisoned a second time for refusing the Corporation Oath. Committed, a third time, to Newgate, and kept there for six months, for preaching contrary to law. Imprisoned a fourth time, in the New Prison, for the same offence.
- WHATFIELD.—*Samuel Barklar, M.A.*—Preached frequently after his ejection. Died at Dedham.
- WILLISHAM.—*Nathaniel Fairfax*.—Became a physician.
- John Fenwick*.—No further information.
- WINGFIELD.—*John Pindar*.—Lived at Owsden after his ejection.
- WOODBIDGE.—*Frederick Woodall*.—Formed a Dissenting congregation at Woodbridge, where he died.
- Mr. Cade*.—No further information.
- WORLINGTON.—*John Salkeld*.—Imprisoned for Nonconformity in Bury Jail for three years. On his release became minister at Walsham-in-the-Willow.
- WRATTING (Great).—*Mark Mott*.—No further information.
- WRENTHAM.—*John Phillip*.—Died in 1663.
- Thomas King*.—Continued at Wrentham.
- William Ames*.—Died at Wrentham, 1689.
- YOXFORD.—*Samuel Chapman*.—No further information.

The following were also ejected from livings in Suffolk:—  
*Augustus Plumstead*, who became pastor of the Congregational Church at Wrentham.

*Zephaniah Smith.*  
*Mr. Horvel.*  
*Mr. Ellis.*  
*Mr. Whiting.*  
*Mr. Harrold.*  
*Mr. Vorie.*

Total ejected in Suffolk, Ninety-four.

### THE BICENTENARY OF 1662.

#### THE CENTRAL UNITED ST. BARTHOLOMEW COMMITTEE.

The following paper issued by the above committee as a tract for general circulation describes their objects and aims:—

On St. Bartholomew's Day, August the 24th, 1662, occurred one of the most important events recorded in English history. On that memorable day, about two thousand clergy of the Church of England, unable, with a good conscience, to make the declaration, imposed by the Act of Uniformity passed a few months before by the Legislative authorities of the realm, of "unfeigned assent and consent, *ex animo*, to all and everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer," then recently revised by Convocation, were, in conformity with the provisions of that act, deprived of the livings which they held, and turned adrift, with their families, into the world, to face privation, suffering, and, it might be, death, as best they could. Without concert, having but little opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other's intentions, innocent of any design of making a political demonstration, these Christian ministers, many of them eminent for learning and piety, the greater part of them able and faithful pastors of their respective flocks, left their pulpits, their settled spheres of usefulness, their homes, and their means of subsistence, rather than do violence to their consciences by professing to believe more than they did believe, and by obeying the will of man in opposition to what they regarded as the will of God. The subsequent lives of these confessors, for the most part, justified the integrity of their motives. The history of our country contains no passage which illustrates on so grand and impressive a scale the triumph of religious principle over seductions and intimidations deliberately employed to test its reality and power.

So large, so decisive, and, in its consequences, so fruitful a victory in favour of the spiritual kingdom of Christ, is at least as worthy of suitable commemoration as any of the great battles by which liberty has been secured or empire won. The Bicentenary of the event naturally prompts those who can appreciate its moral dignity and importance, to recall the particulars of that immortal struggle, and, by inducing the mind of the present age reverently to study and closely to commune with that of the past, to quicken and strengthen the sentiment of spiritual allegiance to the Divine Head of the Church, as the supreme motive by which the hearts and actions of Christian citizens are to be swayed in all ages. No identity of ecclesiastical or theological faith between the willing Nonconformists of 1662 and the forced Nonconformists of 1862, is required to give a meaning to such commemoration. It is not to the opinions but to the conduct of the ejected that the present is a fitting occasion to do honour. Their heroic spirit, not their convictions—their fidelity to conscience, not their articles of belief—their unswerving loyalty to their spiritual King, not their ideas on questions of Church relations and Church government, commend them to attention, to sympathy, to imitation, in these times. It is in reference to these high qualities of spiritual citizenship and patriotism that they "being dead, yet speak"—and these mainly are the qualities the grand historical display of which calls for appropriate celebration.

The Central United Bartholomew Committee of Evangelical Nonconformists has been constituted for the purpose of promoting such appropriate celebration. They are conscious of no desire whatever to supersede, far less to overbear, either individual, local, or denominational efforts to turn the Bicentenary of St. Bartholomew's Day to worthy account. They earnestly disclaim any assumption of authority. They have organised themselves in no spirit of rivalry. The sole object of their existence as a committee is honestly to attempt to do whatever may require central and united exertion in order to be done most effectively or to be done at all. The work they contemplate will be chiefly suggestive and co-operative. The needs they aim at supplying will be almost exclusively such as can only be supplied by some such organisation. The spheres to which they will direct their activity will be especially those in which, without some external impulse and aid, nothing, or, at any rate, nothing adequate to the occasion, seems likely to be undertaken. It appears to them that there is service to be rendered in the collection of information, in the preparation of it for the public mind, in diffusing it throughout the country, particularly the remoter and less populous districts of it, and in enforcing with impressiveness the religious and moral lessons with which the history of 1662 is fraught, which can best be rendered by a central committee representative, to as large an extent as possible, of all denominations of Evangelical Nonconformists. This furnishes the true and only ground of their association. To this end they agree to devote the best energies they can give, and so far as the object in view shall be effected independently of their assistance they will not only be content that such should be the case, but heartily thankful.

The committee are unanimous in their resolution that in their collection of historical facts bearing upon the ejection of the Two Thousand, and in their presentation of them, in whatever form, to public notice, the most rigid impartiality shall be observed. Implicit deference to truth they recognise as the most important moral of the event to be commemorated, and they would look upon the indulgence of any predisposition, should it exist, to dress up a case, for the purpose of establishing foregone conclusions, as a desecration of the opportunity which God's providence has brought round to them. They are fully aware of the danger they will incur of unconsciously imparting to narrative a bias which the events themselves might fail to justify, and of conversally pressing them to a service foreign to their real significance. They purpose conscientiously to exercise their utmost vigilance against it. They will neither suppress what may be essential to qualify the judgment, nor supply what rests upon unauthentic evidence, nor



select what, when put together, would be calculated to mislead, nor colour with a view to produce a false impression. Their purpose and endeavour will be to present a correct photograph of the great occurrence to which they wish to draw attention, that the genuine significance of the picture may not be concealed or marred by an untruthful exhibition of the facts of which it consists.

The committee are equally anxious that all the practical lessons which an impartial account of the Ejection suggests, should be honestly, and, in proportion of their relative importance, earnestly enforced. They repudiate beforehand the charge which may possibly be brought against them, of intending to make the facts speak a moral which does not belong to them. On the other hand, they will not shrink from giving due weight to any moral fairly deducible from them. They desire to be preserved from allowing either self-flattery or a mistaken charity to prevent them from reading and stating the mind of Christ as disclosed through the medium of this portion of history, and whilst they wish that their interpretation of it may be the result of a true religious judgment, they trust that their exposition and enforcement of it may be characterised by "unfeigned love to the brethren." In a word, it will be their aim to pursue catholic objects in a catholic spirit.

To carry into effect the purpose shadowed forth in the foregoing paragraphs, it is the intention of the committee to make immediate arrangements with a competent writer for the early preparation of an historical work, moderate in its compass, attractive in style, perfectly authentic, and fully illustrative of the event to be commemorated, and to give it as wide a circulation as possible. Meanwhile, to meet present demands, to obviate misapprehensions, to correct mis-statements, and to bring out specially interesting and important features of the case, they propose to issue a series of tracts and papers, periodical and occasional, as the course and spirit of the movement may appear to them to require.

They will make provision for the delivery of a course of lectures in London by men thoroughly qualified to give a fitting tone to all subsequent efforts, and will use every effort, not only to secure the attendance of suitable audiences, but, by means of authentic and ample reports in the daily journals, to put the information and instruction thus guaranteed by responsible names, within easy reach of every reader in the kingdom.

Finally, they will endeavour to bring a stimulating and encouraging influence to bear upon congregations in every part of the country, which may be found upon inquiry to be beyond the circle of effort made by other religious bodies, and, owing to that or other causes, indisposed or unprepared to improve the occasion. They will seek to put themselves into friendly communication with the officers and committees of such ecclesiastical organisations of Evangelical Nonconformists as may be best qualified to give them correct information of, and ready access to, separate churches, and to point out to them where their exertions are most required, and what kind of exertion would be best adapted to each case. The committee hope by this means to economise their labours, and to give assistance, whether by suggestion, stimulus, counsel, or co-operation, where and when only it will be really serviceable.

Such, in briefest outline, are the objects and plans of the Central United St. Bartholomew Committee of Evangelical Nonconformists. The committee are fully aware that schemes of usefulness which it is easy to describe, it is often extremely difficult to reduce to practice. They can pledge themselves to nothing beyond their own earnest resolution to fill in this outline with befitting effort. They foresee an amount of occupation which they would gladly devolve upon others. They take upon them a weight of responsibility which it would be more pleasant for them to forego. They undertake to discharge duties which, were they to consult their inclinations only, they would much rather evade. But they enter upon their work deeply impressed with the conviction that the Bicentenary of 1662 ought to be hallowed by cheerful self-sacrifice. They are conscious that their most devoted services will, after all, be but a faint reflection of the disinterested and godly spirit of the men whose memory they are intent upon reviving. Hence, looking for guidance and strength to the same unfailing source from which the ejected ministers derived them, they will do what they can. To this end they confidently appeal to Evangelical Nonconformists to give their active and liberal co-operation. A special opportunity has been vouchsafed to them. An open door is before them. The voices of the sainted dead summon them to be up and doing. Our fervent prayer for them and for ourselves is that we may all have grace to discern the appointed season and its appropriate work, and to improve the one by doing the other.

At a conference held a few days ago at Bangor, of delegates from the three Baptist Associations of North Wales, it was resolved to establish a Baptist Theological College in North Wales to commemorate "the spirited and self-denying conduct of the 2,000 Nonconformists of 1662, who, for conscience' sake, suffered the loss of all rather than submit to the requirements of the law of uniformity." The college, as such, to be called Bartholomew's College. It is to be opened on the 24th of August next, and to be erected at Llangollen. The assistance of English friends is to be invited.

#### THE QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE ABOLITION BILL.

The following statement in support of this excellent measure introduced by Mr. Hadfield, and passed in the Commons in three successive sessions, has been published. The object of the bill is briefly to render it unnecessary to make and subscribe certain declarations as a qualification for offices and employments. It has already been read a second time, and passed through committee, and stands for third reading this day.

The following is the declaration imposed by the 9 Geo. IV. c. 17:—

I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God profess, testify, and declare upon the true faith of a Christian, that I will never exercise any power, authority or influence, which

I may possess by virtue of the office of to injure or weaken the Protestant Church, as it is by law established in England, or to disturb the said Church, or the bishops and the clergy of the said Church, in the possession of any rights or privileges, to which such Church, or the said bishops and clergy, are or may be by law entitled.

The fifth section of the same statute enacts, that, Every person who shall hereafter be admitted into any office or employment, or who shall accept from his Majesty, his heirs and successors, any patent, grant or commission, and who by his admittance into such office or employment, or place of trust, or by his acceptance of such patent, grant or commission, or by the receipt of any pay, salary, fee or wages, by reason thereof would, by the laws in force immediately before the passing of this act, have been required to take the sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rites or usage of the Church of England, shall, within six calendar months after his admission to such office, employment or place of trust, or his acceptance of such patent, grant or commission, make and subscribe the aforesaid declaration, or in default thereof his appointment to such office, employment, or place of trust, and such patent, grant or commission shall be wholly void.

By the seventh section naval officers below the rank of rear-admiral, military officers below the rank of major-general in the army or colonel in the militia, commissioners of customs, excise, stamps, or taxes, and persons concerned in the collection, management or receipt of the revenues subject to such commissioners, or the Postmaster-General, are exempted from the obligation to make the declaration. And absentees from England are not required to make it sooner than within six months from their return.

The second section enacts,—

That every person who shall hereafter be placed, elected, or chosen in or to the office of mayor, alderman, recorder, bailiff, town clerk or common councilman, or in or to any office or magistracy, or place, trust or employment relating to the government of any city, corporation, borough or cinque port within England and Wales, or the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, shall within one calendar month next before or upon his admission into any of the aforesaid offices or trusts make and subscribe the declaration.

The fourth section enacts (with reference to the second only), that,—

If any person placed, elected or chosen into any of the aforesaid offices or places shall omit or neglect to make and subscribe the said declaration in manner above mentioned, such placing, election or choice shall be void, and that it shall not be lawful for such person to do any act in the execution of the office or place into which he shall be so chosen, elected, or placed.

The declaration being in the nature of an oath, Quakers, Moravians and Separatists liable to make it are by 1 and 2 Vict. caps. 5 and 15, allowed to do so by way of affirmation. And being in the nature of a Christian oath, Jews elected to municipal offices are by 8 and 9 Vict. c. 52, permitted to make it in a modified form.

The bill seeks to abolish all the declarations above referred to. A similar bill, supported by the Government and all the Liberal and several Conservative members present, has been passed by the House of Commons during each of the three last sessions of Parliament.

The bill of 1859 reached the House of Lords too late. That of 1860 was, on the motion of Lord Chelmsford, supported by the speeches and votes of the Earl of Derby and the Bishop of Chichester, thrown out by a majority of twenty-three, although the late Lord Campbell (then Chancellor) and the Duke of Newcastle spoke in its favour, and every member of the Government present voted for it. The bill of 1861 was also, on the motion of Lord Chelmsford, rejected by the reduced majority of eleven.

It will have been observed, that, although every person admitted to a municipal or other particularised local office must make the declaration "within a calendar month next before or upon his admission," in all other cases of liability the time allowed to every one is at least "within six calendar months after his admission." The consequence is, that, while no one can be admitted to a municipal or other particularised office, which can only concern local matters and cannot possibly affect anything ecclesiastical, without making the declaration, others who are liable (including the highest ministerial, judicial, military and naval functionaries, to whom imperial interests are confided) do not make it, but trust to being indemnified by an act, which is annually passed for the purpose and (falsely and in contravention of the policy of the sound legal maxim *ignorantia legis non excusat*) assumes in its preamble, that they "have through ignorance of the law, absence or some unavoidable accident omitted to qualify themselves."

The authority of the Secretaries of State for War and the Colonies (Sir George Cornwall Lewis and the Duke of Newcastle), may be adduced in corroboration. The former, when Home Secretary, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons in support of the second reading of the bill of 1860, said with reference to the declaration—"As a matter of fact it was not made by the majority of persons holding office under the Crown, its practical application being for the most part confined to municipal officers, while an act of indemnity was annually passed, exempting the executive officers of the Crown, who happened to have omitted it, from the penal consequences which they thereby incurred. The indemnity thus afforded virtually put an end to the necessity of making the declaration in a considerable number of cases." In the same year the Duke of Newcastle said in the House of Lords:—"The law is in an anomalous state. Every officer under the Crown was bound to take the declaration, but not one-tenth did take it, for a bill was annually passed exempting them from the pains and penalties. It was absurd, that those who held important offices under the Crown, and had the power to exercise their influence prejudicially, should be exempted by an act of indemnity, and that common councillors in small boroughs, who had no power of supporting or injuring the Established Church, should be compelled to go before a magistrate and make the declaration."

The nature of the opposition in the House of Lords may be gathered from the following extracts from speeches made there by Lords Derby and Chelmsford.

In the debate on the bill of 1860 in the House of Lords the former said:—"I agree in thinking, that the immediate practical effect of this bill will not be considerable;" and further, "I will not argue the question at any length, because it is not, I think, one of great practical importance."

Lord Chelmsford, on moving to throw out the same bill, said:—"The object which Sir Robert Peel had in view was not to guard against aggression so much as to obtain from every Dissenter, on his admission to office, a record and acknowledgment of the predominance of

the Established Church." And on making a similar motion with respect to the bill of 1861, he said—"Suffer those who are attached to the Church to retain this bridle upon the consciences of her opponents;" and, after referring to the Dissenters, he declared that "he would never consent to remove any barrier, however feeble, which the legislature had provided against their encroachments on the Established Church."

Without commenting on his lordship's sentiments or discussing their propriety, it may be asked, how it happened, that Sir Robert Peel required members of the Established Church to make the declaration as well as Dissenters. And it may be permitted to question the wisdom of a policy, which, in the signal instances of Parliamentary Reform and free trade, has been so fatal to political reputations, and will concede nothing until it has to abandon everything.

It may be doubted, whether many members of Lord Derby's Government took the declaration, notwithstanding their determination to inflict it upon others, after the fashion of those who "bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders, but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers."

In July, 1858, and again in April, 1859, Lord Derby's Government, of which Lord Chelmsford was Chancellor, brought in the usual indemnity bill, excusing those of their number who had not made the declaration, and inconsistently stating, as customary, in the preamble, that the omission had been occasioned by ignorance of the law, absence or some unavoidable accident, and both bills were passed. It appears, however, from their statements during the debate on the bill of 1861, that Lords Derby and Chelmsford, themselves zealous members of the Established Church, actually made the declaration. It is presumed that Lord Derby meant his statement to apply to the several occasions of his having been Chief Secretary for Ireland, twice Secretary of State for the Colonies and twice Prime Minister.

In the House of Commons in 1861 a motion for the return of the names of persons other than magistrates and municipal officers, who in and since 1850 had been liable to make the declaration, and of the dates on which they had made it, was withdrawn on the *ad misericordiam* appeal of the then Home Secretary, that it might render many persons liable to be indicted. The effect of the return might also probably have been to invalidate many Government proceedings.

On the moving of the second reading of the indemnity bill of 1861 in the House of Commons the following amendment was proposed, but, at the instance of the Government withdrawn: "That this House, having during each of thirty-one consecutive years passed a bill for indemnifying persons liable to make and subscribe but who had not made and subscribed the declaration imposed by the act of the 9th year of King George the 4th, cap. 17, and having during each of three consecutive sessions passed a bill for abolishing such declaration, will not be satisfied with any measure respecting such declaration, except one for its abolition."

The annual indemnity acts do not discharge any officer, however highly placed, from liability to make the declaration, but merely indemnify him for having omitted to do so, on condition of his making it within a limited time before the expiration of which, however, another indemnity act is passed. By this puerile contrivance, which has been repeated during each of the last thirty-two years, the liability is supposed to be evaded, except, as above shown, in the cases of municipal and other particularised officers. It may, however, be doubted whether the indemnity statutes have the legal operation attributed to them, and the serious question arises, whether the official acts of those who retire from office without making the declaration are not invalid.

When the 9 Geo. IV. c. 17, was passed, a few municipal corporations held church patronage, which might afford a colourable pretext for imposing the declaration, but by the 5 and 6 William IV. c. 76, s. 139, advowsons so held were directed to be sold, as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should direct, and vacancies arising before sale were ordered to be supplied by the bishop of the diocese.

It is noteworthy, that the terms of the declaration only purport to protect "the Protestant Church, as it is by law established in England." No such alleged protection is extended to the Protestant Church as it is by law established in Ireland; a distinction which was, perhaps, present to the mind of Lord Derby, when, although he had made the declaration, he abolished cess and reduced the number of bishops in that country. This is a curious anomaly, inasmuch as England is as essentially a Protestant as Ireland is a Roman Catholic country.

It would, however, be idle to suppose that the declaration can be a protection to the Established Church in England or elsewhere, or promote religion. So vague are its terms, that, whilst it is a snare for the conscientious, the unscrupulous may and do regard it with indifference.

The declaration is directed against something beyond the scope of the law; for persons in office are accountable to the ordinary tribunals, if they commit an illegal act; and to abstain from any other ought not to be imposed as a qualification.

As an invidious test, producing and perpetuating ill feeling between Churchmen and Dissenters and tending to deprive the public of the services of the latter, the declaration should be abolished.

Amongst the thirty-nine peers who supported Mr. Hadfield's bill in the House of Lords last session were, Lord Campbell (Lord Chancellor), Duke of Newcastle, Duke of Somerset, Marquis of Ailesbury, Marquis of Breadalbane, Earl of Airlie, Earl of Caithness, Earl of Camperdown, Earl of Clarendon, Earl de Grey, Earl Granville, Earl Grey, Earl St. Germans, Earl Somers, Earl Spencer, Earl Wicklow, Viscount Sydney, Viscount Torrington, Lord Cranworth, Lord Cremorne, Lord Hunsdon (Viscount Falkland), Lord Lyveden, Lord Montagu of Brandon, Lord Overstone, Earl Bessborough, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Stratheden, Lord Taunton (Teller), Lord Teynham, Lord Truro, and Lord Wodehouse.

#### CHURCH-RATES.

BRIDLINGTON.—A SILVER TEA-SERVICE PRESENTED TO AN ABOLITIONIST.—On the 8th inst. a meeting was held in the Temperance-hall, Bridlington, under the auspices of the Liberation Society,



when a lecture was delivered by the Rev. D. Wainwright, of Redcar, on "The Political-Church Monopoly viewed in its origin, growth and results." The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. W. Morgan, who said that was the first meeting of the kind that had ever been held in the parish, in connexion with the society. The Rev. D. Wainwright's lecture occupied one hour and thirty-five minutes in its delivery, and was characterised by energetic, logical, historical, and demonstrative appeals to the judgment and consciences of a large, respectable, and attentive audience. On resuming his seat, the lecturer was warmly applauded. The chairman then presented an elegant silver tea-service to Mr. D. Plaxton, of Buckton, for his exertions in defeating the laying of a Church-rate at Bridlington in 1860 and 1861. The tea-pot bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Daniel Plaxton for able assistance rendered in defeating Church-rates, Bridlington, 1860 and 1861." Addressing Mr. Plaxton he said, "May your life be long spared to use it, and this trophy of your success descend to your family, as an heirloom, and memento of things that were, but are not." Mr. Plaxton on rising was greeted with reiterated rounds of applause, and warmly acknowledged the gift. The Rev. J. Dickinson, in proposing a vote of thanks to the talented lecturer, said that meeting would be an era in the history of Bridlington. The motion was seconded by Mr. William Heslton. The Rev. R. Hall proposed a vote of thanks to the committee through whose exertions that beautiful tea-service had been procured, which was seconded by the Rev. D. Wainwright, and Mr. R. Moody responded. Mr. J. Cammish moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, seconded by Mr. M. Dale, which, as well as each of the other votes, was carried by acclamation.—*Bridlington Free Press*

**HORSHAM.**—In prospect of a contest here, the Rev. W. Hickman Smith, of London, visited the town on behalf of the Liberation Society, and delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture on the Church-rate question to a very respectable audience. The subject was very ably treated, and the illustrations of the lecturer secured the closest attention and the warm applause of the assembly.

#### THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN THE COUNTRY.

**EXETER.**—The Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, lectured under the auspices of the above society, on Friday evening, in the Royal Public Rooms, to a numerous auditory. Mr. John Trehane, T.C., presided. The *Western Times*, in a leader, says:—"The rev. gentleman—in a very eloquent lecture, the report of which we are compelled to abridge—set forth the leading principles of the society, confining himself mainly to the religious effect of the Union of Religion with the State. Nothing could be clearer than his reasoning, nothing more *suave*—to use an old Devonshire word—than his deductions therefrom; and when the mass of the public becomes so Christianised as to feel a vital interest in Christian doctrine, with an abiding sense of the duty of living in conformity therewith, the Liberation Society will become a real power in the land."

**PLYMOUTH.**—On the 18th inst., the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, one of the council of the Liberation Society, delivered a lecture upon the objects of the society, at the Mechanics' Institute, Plymouth. The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Nicholson. The Revs. J. M. Charlton (Western College), C. B. Symes and Hipwood; and Messrs. Windeatt, Serpell, Tyeth, &c., were upon the platform. The *Western Daily Mercury* gives a sketch of the lecture, and says that it was frequently applauded. At the close it was moved by the Rev. Mr. Hipwood, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Symes, and carried—"That this meeting, regarding with approbation the operations of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, is desirous of affording to it the increased support needful for carrying on its work with the vigour demanded by the greatness of its object, and the circumstances of the times." Votes of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman were also passed.

**TORQUAY and FROME** were also visited by Mr. Conder in the course of his journey, a lecture being delivered at each place.

**PAISLEY.**—A tea-meeting of the friends of religious liberty has been held in Abbey Close United Presbyterian Hall, Paisley, to receive Mr. Oulton, a deputy from the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control. The Rev. Wm. MacDougall presided on the occasion, and on and around the platform were the Rev. Messrs. Andrew Henderson, G. C. Hutton, and John Wilson; Archd. Hutcheson, Esq., Wm. Coats, Esq., Wm. Russell, Esq., John Brown, Esq., G. Macalpine, Esq., James Johnstone, Esq., W. McIntyre, Esq., Andrew Nairne, Esq., and other well-known friends of Dissent in the town. Mr. Oulton delivered an able and luminous address on the principles and history of the religious liberty question, explaining the measures which had been adopted of late years by the Liberation Society to secure the removal of various clamant grievances under which Dissenters continued to labour in consequence of the existence of the State Churches. After Mr. Oulton's address, which was listened to with marked interest and approval, and concluded amid much applause, an animated and harmonious conversation followed, in which Messrs. Hutcheson, Brown, Russell, Johnson, Aitken, Coats, Macalpine, and the ministers present took part. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Hutton, which was unanimously adopted, it was agreed to convey the cordial thanks of the meeting to Mr. Oulton for his

visit, to express its sympathy with the object and operations of the Liberation Society, and to appoint a committee, which was subsequently named, to devise such measures as might be best calculated still further to advance the cause of religious liberty among the Christian public of this place.—*Paisley Herald*.

**FALKIRK.**—At the meeting here J. Wilson, Esq., presided. "The meeting was a hearty one, and was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Wade and Muir, who respectively proposed and seconded the following resolution, which was adopted:—"That this meeting having heard the statement of Mr. Oulton, and rejoicing in the indications of progress in the separation of the Church from the State, and recognising the value of the Liberation Society in securing this result, expresses its warm approval of this society, and considers it worthy of support." Those present formed themselves into a general committee to aid the parent society in London, and endeavour to diffuse information regarding it in the town and neighbourhood.

**OTHER SCOTTISH TOWNS** have been visited by Mr. Oulton in the course of his recent journey, which included meetings at Falkirk, Paisley, Dunfermline, St. Andrew's, Cupar Fife, Portobello, Kilmarnock, and Greenock. Next month Mr. Miall is to address meetings in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other large towns in Scotland.

**THE REV. W. F. CALLAWAY** has just delivered lectures at Holloway, Matlock, and Wirksworth, all in Devonshire, and has addressed a meeting at Worcester.

**THE REV. J. G. ROGERS**, of Ashton, has delivered lectures at Bradford and Bolton, but we have not space for the particulars.

**LECTURES ON THE PILGRIM FATHERS**, illustrated by the society's diagrams, have lately been delivered by the Rev. F. Henderson, of Banbury, in several Oxfordshire villages—by the Rev. E. Jacob at Ebley, the Rev. J. Williams at Rodbro', the Rev. T. Green at Ashton, the Rev. J. James at Hinckley, and the Rev. D. Wainwright in Yorkshire.

#### THE STATE-CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

The Rev. Joseph Bardale, secretary of the London Diocesan Home Mission, appears to be the most active lecturer in support of the State Church. He has recently appeared before audiences at Birmingham, Bristol, and Sheffield, his subject being "The Church of England, its Constitution, and its Past and Present Aspects." His lecture consists to a great extent of personal attacks on members of the Liberation Society and quotations from the writings of eminent Dissenters, two centuries ago and in the present day, to show that Nonconformists have not all or always wished to injure the Establishment. At Sheffield Mr. Bardale's allegations and inconsistencies have not gone unchallenged, and a vigorous controversy on the subject has arisen in the local *Independent*. The point of one or two of his arguments is thus turned by "A Member of the National Church":—

I see in your paper of to-day the report of a lecture, by the Rev. J. Bardale, on "The Church of England," which calls to mind the old story of the instructions to a barrister on a trial—"No case: abuse plaintiff's attorney." What else can be the secret of the quotation all over the country of these garbled extracts from a book actually written by Mr. Miall twenty years ago, and now out of print. Do the extracts read by Mr. Bardale have the least application to Dissenters of the present day? Not the least, as that gentleman well knows, and his friend Mr. Clifford knows, who has been at the pains to collect them together in a small tract, and, with the help of his Church Defence friends, circulate them over the length and breadth of the land. Not a syllable have these reverend agitators dropped that would convey the impression that the book from which these detached sentences were torn away was published in 1842.

After the same fashion, the late estimable Rev. J. A. James is made to do suit and service to the unfortunate cause of Mr. Bardale. The defects to which Mr. James refers as having existed amongst some of the Dissenting Churches are noticed in a work on "Christian Fellowship," published in the year 1822. It is remarkable that the same dishonest use was made of this work more than thirty years ago. To vindicate himself, Mr. James published his celebrated book, "Dissent and the Church of England." In his unfinished autobiography there is an especial reference to this controversy. "I had made," he says, "very liberal concessions of some practical evils incidental to the working of the Congregational system of Church polity. I now see that I was incautious in much that I said, forgetting how many were ever on the watch to catch up anything unfavourable to Dissent, especially the admission by its friends of anything faulty in the application of its principles. All my concessions were carefully selected, though many of them were infirmities common to humanity and by no means peculiar to Dissenters, and classified under different heads, and then held up to the public notice with this comment, 'See what Dissent is, by the admission of one of its own ministers!'" Mr. James, therefore, felt compelled to vindicate himself: hence his "Dissent and the Church of England."

That your readers may not be misled by Mr. Bardale, it may be mentioned, on the authority of Mr. James's biographer, that although "during the last twenty years of his life he seldom spoke in public, except in his pulpit, in explanation or defence of Dissent," "it must not be inferred that his convictions of the magnitude of the evils inseparable from the alliance of the ecclesiastical and civil powers were at all enfeebled." "He was," adds his son, "a thorough-going voluntary, believing that Establishments necessarily annihilate the distinction between the Church and the world, and render good men less useful than they would have been in other circumstances."

There is only one other point in Mr. Bardale's lecture I have time to refer to—his beautiful romance about

the early Episcopal Church in this country, and that her endowments were granted by individuals, and not by the State. Can Mr. Bardale suppose that sensible men can be so ignorant as to be led away by such old wives' fables? Does he not know that the theory is repudiated by no less a person than Dr. Hook, late vicar of Leeds, and now Dean of Chichester? I beg leave to acquaint him with a little fact detailed by Prideaux (chap. 4, p. 110). In the year of Grace 885, at a Parliament convened at Winchester, representing all England, and attended by the tributary Kings, princes, bishops, and nobles of the land, after peace had been restored between King Ethelwolf and his son, a LAW of tithes for the whole realm of England was passed by common consent. Need I add a word of comment to this crushing fact?

Another correspondent of the *Sheffield Independent*. "A Nonconformist," disputes Mr. Bardale's description of the Ejected of 1662; shows that his statement that the severance of Church and State is the grand principle of the present Nonconformists, is quite inconsistent with the boast "that the Liberation Society comprised only a small faction of restless, political, noisy agitators." He says he should not despair of finding authority in the writings of members of the Establishment for the assertion that it is to the activity and exertions the Dissenters then made that the Church has, thank God, been aroused from her apathy. "A Protestant Dissenter," adverting to the presence of the vicar of Sheffield, Dr. Sale, in the chair, remarks:—

For some years past, so far as the limited intercourse between the clergy and Dissenters in Sheffield has extended, I have reason to believe that it has gone on in peace and harmony. Peace amongst professing Christians is a desirable thing; and I have no wish in the present case to see it broken. But still, even peace itself may be purchased at too dear a rate. It is so purchased whenever at the expense of any compromise of principle. As Dissenters we conscientiously believe our principles to be Scriptural. And, although of late years we have not been in the habit, in this town, of holding forth our distinctive principles to public view as prominently as I think we fairly ought, yet this has not arisen from any doubt of their truth or importance; or of the validity of the grounds on which they rest. Silence with regard to them in any instance when circumstances appear to demand that they should be publicly expressed, I regard as being of the nature of a compromise of principle. It will be only necessary for a few more lectures of the Bardale type, sanctioned by the Vicar, clergy, and the Mayor, to be delivered in Sheffield, and then I should say that the time would have fully come when it became our bounden duty, as consistent Nonconformists, to come forward before the public and avow our convictions of the unscriptural character and evils of State-Churchism, even under the best form it can be made to assume. And should this ultimately issue in the present peace and co-operation between the Church and the Dissenters being broken up, it would only prove that a price had been set on the enjoyment of the privilege such as an enlightened and strict conscientiousness could not consent to pay.

It is plain that Mr. Bardale has not greatly served the Church Defence cause by his visit to Sheffield.

A Church Defence Association was formed for the Deanery of Frome on Wednesday week at an influential meeting of clergy and laity, at which letters were read from the Earl of Cork and the Vicar of Frome, stating their inability to join, on the ground that the Association's proceedings might be expected to include an opposition to the abolition of Church-rates, in which opposition they could not concur.

On Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., the Rev. Dr. Miller lectured before the newly-formed Church Defence Association of Birmingham, in the Town-hall, to a crowded and enthusiastic auditory. Lord Calthorpe presided, and an unusually large body of clergy and laity were present, together with the Revs. R. W. Dale and R. D. Wilson (Independent ministers). A large number of Dissenters are stated to have been present. The lecturer commenced with a succinct sketch of the history of the passing of the Act of Uniformity, dwelling with full candour upon the King's duplicity, and upon the cruelty and folly of the enactment, and the aggravating circumstances by which it was accompanied. Having illustrated these points by copious extracts from the various histories of the period, the Rev. Doctor said it would be seen that he had no desire to extenuate or cloak the evils of the Act of Uniformity.

He did not stand there to justify that act, and still less did he stand there to extenuate that wretched, profligate, perfidious man, King Charles the Second. (Cheers.) The writer he had quoted had said this was an act of retaliation. Without justifying retaliation, he thought the more they studied the history of the period, and the more they judged all things by the light of the days in which they happened, the more would they be brought to this conclusion. The fact was, neither Dissenters nor Churchmen could throw stones at each other respecting it. The Puritans in their turn had persecuted their brethren, and it should be seriously considered whether the spirit of persecution was not rather in the heart of man than in any system whatever. If they went back to 1645, they would find there was a penalty for using the Prayer-book, even in family worship—5*l.* for the first offence, and 100*l.* for the third. Other penalties equally unjust were inflicted. And then with regard to the ministers ejected at that time—taking them at the very lowest possible number, not at 8,000 as Southey stated it, nor at 6,000 as Walker stated it, but taking it at 2,000—2,000, then, of the clergy of the Church of England, containing amongst them men whose names would last as long as the Christian religion, were ejected. The answer was, that under this former ejection a certain proportion of the income of their benefices was allowed to the ejected ministers, whereas the Act of 1662 was made with a malicious hostility, to take effect a few days before the tithes of the clergy became due. But the answer to that was given by Archdeacon Hone, in his "Lives of Eminent Christians." It would be found that the persecution was much more severe than it appeared. That writer said the bishops' houses were turned into



prisons for those of the clergy who were thought worthy of bonds; others were thrown into more comfortable confinement with a view to extort a more ruinous sum for their release; many were imprisoned in the holds of ships; and a project was at one time on foot for selling them to the Turks as slaves. Farther on, the same writer said with reference to the pretended allowance of one-fifth of their livings, that often the ministers, who had possession of their homes, their furniture, their income, their all, refused to contribute even this morsel of bread. No name was too contemptuous for them, they were pointed out as being destitute of understanding, moral principle, and religion, as the children of the devil, enemies of all righteousness, and perverters of the right ways of the Lord. The Dissenters, he said, had announced their intention of celebrating the Bicentenary of this Act of Uniformity. It therefore became him to state upon what ground the society, as a society of Churchmen, came forward to interpose between the public and the Dissenters with reference to this Bicentenary. (Hear, hear.) If the Dissenters of England meant to say that it was simply a homage paid to great and good men who had boldly stood forth and suffered persecution in defence of their conscientious convictions, he should not have a word to say, because, whether he agreed or differed from them, he respected and venerated the man who, however mistaken he might think his views, was willing to sacrifice his worldly influence, his social position, or his worldly wealth, at the shrine of conscience or God's truth. (Cheers.)

Giving his admiration to the members of the Free Kirk of Scotland, to Dr. Newman, and to Mr. McNaught, as instances in point, the Rev. Doctor said that, although he might deplore the loss of good men, who left the Church for conscience' sake, and might pray for their speedy return, he did honour them for going out of it instead of being hypocrites within it.

But, looking at the spirit in which this Bicentenary was about to be observed, he did think that whatever homage it might do to the cause of truth it was but little likely to further the cause of Christian unity and love. The point upon which he joined issue with his Dissenting brethren was one contained in this month's *Liberator*. In that it was stated that the occasion ought to be one devoted to the bringing out of the principles of the Liberation Society, more than anything else.

Dr. Miller then referred to the lecture of Mr. Callaway at Wolverhampton, and especially to that part of it in which the Rev. gentleman complained of Churchmen for fathering upon the Liberation Society the opinions of all Dissenters. The lecturer's remark upon that was, that if the Liberation Society did not hold itself responsible for some very advanced opinions, the Church of England had more enemies than it expected. He then referred to other parts of Mr. Callaway's lecture, and went on to say that it was time for the Church of England to upbraid herself when she found herself abused as she had been. Dr. Miller then quoted several of the oft-repeated extracts from the *Nonconformist's Sketch Book*, published in 1842, and asked whether the description there given of the clergy of the Establishment was either truth or charity towards them. (Cries of "No, no.") What, he asked, would be the result if the Church of England were destroyed to-morrow?

He could only find one word in the English language to express it, and that was revolution. (Prolonged cheers.) Let any man consider for a moment what would follow if the Church of England, with all its political, social, and religious bearings upon existing institutions, were destroyed; and they would see that he was right. (Cheers.) The present of all periods of the Church's history, he looked upon as the most unfortunate time for overturning her. There was a day when many of her clergy were godless and ignorant; but now, when her bishops were preaching in omnibus yards; when her missionaries were spreading themselves over the whole land, when her teachers were giving more intellectual education to the masses than any other religious society in the country; when she was extending the Episcopate of her colonies, and when her ministers were God-fearing and industrious, it was absurd to speak of overturning her. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Let it go forth, said the lecturer, that in the Town-hall of this vast community, from an audience not packed, but free to hiss or groan as they pleased, the overwhelming majority with loud acclaim said "No!" to the question, "Shall the Church of England be destroyed?"

The cheers (says the *Record*), were loud and protracted again, when Dr. Miller declared that loth as were his brethren and himself to leave their studies, their homes, and their quiet pastoral duties, they would leave anything and everything to gird themselves to the struggle, if it was to be a death struggle, for the good, old, glorious Church of England! In conclusion, he drew a distinction between the Church of England in her essence and the Church as an Establishment.

Let the Liberation Society triumph. The Church of England would not therefore be destroyed. Of her revenues the State might despoil her. Her clergy might again prophesy in sackcloth; her bishops be banished from the House of Peers. As in the days of yore, her sanctuaries, might be broken down; but let her be true to God's Word and to God's Christ. Acts of Parliament might unestablish her, but as Acts of Parliament had not made, so could not Acts of Parliament destroy her. The secret of her undying life was her union with her living Head. The pledge of her perpetuity was His promise, His power, and His presence. (Loud and enthusiastic applause followed the close of a lecture of two hours' duration.)

On Monday evening, the 17th inst., the Rev. Canon Stowell lectured at Sunderland, under the auspices of the Church Defence Association, on "Reasons for love and loyalty to the National Church." "The Rev. Canon," says the *Newcastle Chronicle*, "was seated during his lecture, as it appeared he had injured his knee-cap very seriously by a fall down stairs in the rectory mansion of the Rev. Mr. Eden. He had to be helped on to the platform, but notwithstanding his bodily affliction, the lecture was learned, brilliant, and in the Rev. gentleman's best style."

Canon Stowell was to have been present on the following Tuesday evening at the annual *soirée* of the Church of England Institute to lecture on "Sound Churchmanship," but was unable to attend in consequence of the above accident.

#### PROSECUTION OF "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."

The second prosecution in connexion with the "Essays and Reviews," was begun in the Court of Arches on Saturday. The promoter of the suit is Mr. Fendall, a representative of the diocese of Ely in Convocation; the defendant is the Rev. H. B. Wilson, a clergyman in the same diocese, and an author of one of the papers in the above well-known work. The specific charges of heresy preferred against Mr. Wilson are elaborately set forth in the statement of Dr. Phillimore, the gist of which we publish in another column. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen opposed the admission of the articles in a speech of considerable length. He argued that the defendant had written nothing which was inconsistent with the law of the Church of England. The proceedings were, of course, adjourned, and were resumed on Monday and yesterday.

The Rev. Rowland Williams has formally intimated his intention to resign his offices at St. David's College, Lampeter, at midsummer. The vice-principals has the professorship of Hebrew attached to it. The income is estimated at about 500*l.* a-year, with a house and garden. The *Times* is requested to state that this step has no reference to proceedings now pending in the Court of Arches. That resignation is consequent upon Dr. Williams's acceptance of the benefice of Broadchalke, and has only been delayed during the building of a new vicarage, under the licence of the Bishop of Salisbury.

The efforts which have been made, without the Bishop of Salisbury's knowledge, to raise a fund in aid of his lordship's legal expenses in the proceedings against Dr. Williams, have been so far successful that the sum of nearly 700*l.* is already promised, all of which, with the exception of about 70*l.* from extra diocesan sources, has arisen from the contributions of the clergy and a few of the laity of nineteen rural deaneries in Wilts and Dorset.—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*.

#### THE OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS AND THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

In reply to "A Dissenter," on this somewhat obscure subject, the *Daily News* makes the following statement, which we doubt not many of our readers will be glad to see. According to our Liberal contemporary, Dissenters have no substantial complaint against the Oxford Board:—

The examination, which is held at a pre-appointed place, and is conducted by members of the University, consists of various sections. The second section relates to "the Rudiments of Faith and Religion," and contains two parts. The first part in the present year consists of the First Book of Kings and the Gospel according to St. Matthew. The second part consists of the Catechism, the Morning and Evening Service, and the Litany. Moreover, it is laid down that every candidate will be required to answer questions in both parts of this second section, unless his parents or guardians object on conscientious grounds. And it is also laid down that, although a candidate who objects upon conscientious grounds may, if he chooses, answer questions and gain marks in the first portion only, no one can be held to have satisfied the examiners in the section without satisfying them in both portions. To the first regulation our correspondent seems to entertain no objection. No doubt it would have been more liberal and more prudent in the University of Oxford to dispense with any statement of objection on conscientious grounds. But the deep-seated vein of bigotry and intolerance among the members of that University is too well known to render the existence of such an obnoxious regulation at all surprising. Nor, unfortunately, have the clerical members of Oxford yet learnt that the worst mode of promoting the interests of the Church Establishment is to impose petty restrictions upon those who justly insist upon being treated as men standing upon a perfect equality with their fellow-subjects. Practically, however, no objection is taken to the declaration required. The difficulty of our correspondent arises with respect to the other regulations. "As a Nonconformist," he says, "I cannot allow my son to be examined in the Catechism, the Morning and Evening Services, and in the Litany: and yet, unless my son is examined in these subjects, he cannot be said to have satisfied the examiners in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion. Upon what ground is my son to be deprived of the advantages which a knowledge of the Scriptures ought to carry with it, because he is ignorant of the peculiar doctrines which belong to the Church of England?" The complaint is most just, and if the facts were as our correspondent understands them there would be good ground for his reluctance to allow his son to submit himself to the examination. But a few words will suffice to show that, narrow-minded as many Oxford people are, they are not quite so unjust and so absurd as seems to be imagined.

It will be observed that each successful candidate is, according to the regulations, entitled to a certificate or testamur. These certificates vary in form. If the candidate has passed the second section, including both portions, the certificate declares that he "has also satisfied the examiners in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion." But if the candidate has not passed the second section, either because he has omitted it altogether or has taken up only one of the two portions of it, the certificate is granted without the words expressing that he has satisfied the examiners in Faith and Religion. The difference, therefore, between the Churchman and the Nonconformist is simply this, that the certificate or testamur varies slightly in form. But this is really a mere formal difference. And although certain changes have been made in the system, there is nothing new in the varying form of the certificates.

But besides the certificate, the Oxford Delegates pub-

lish lists of the successful candidates in the nature of Honour or Class Lists. So far as these class lists are concerned, the Churchmen and the Nonconformists are upon a perfect equality. A boy who takes in the first portion of the second section is entitled to so many marks: if he takes in the second portion of the second section he is entitled to so many more marks. A candidate who takes in the Bible only is entitled to the benefit of the knowledge which he displays in that subject, even although he may never have entered a cathedral or have opened the Prayer-book or Catechism. It is no doubt true that the certificate of such a candidate will contain no words expressing that he has satisfied the examiners in Faith and Religion; but in competing with the Church boy, he will get credit for every atom of knowledge, either secular, or religious, or Biblical, which he may possess. According to the original system, no marks whatever were given for religious knowledge, nor were Dissenters allowed to take up the Bible as a subject of examination without the Prayer-book. Under the present system marks are given for religious knowledge, and that religious knowledge may consist either of the Bible alone or of the Prayer-book; but to each and every part separate marks are attached, and separate credit is given.

It is clear, therefore, that in the Class List the Churchman and the Dissenter are upon a perfect equality. The form of the certificate will, undoubtedly, vary; but the place upon the Class List is the important matter; and in determining that place, every fraction of knowledge possessed by every candidate, whatever his religious creed, is taken into account. When the regulation states that unless the candidate takes in both portions of the second section he cannot be held to have satisfied the examiners in that section, it does not mean that the marks gained in either portion will be struck out, and the candidate not allowed the benefit of them. It simply means that the certificate will not contain the words that the candidate has satisfied the examiners in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion. On this ground, therefore, while it is to be regretted that the examinations should not be conducted on the broadest basis of equality, it seems to us there is no reason why the ingenious youth just over fourteen should not be allowed to gratify his most laudable ambition without doing any violence to his father's convictions.

#### THE IMPRISONMENT OF SPANISH PROTESTANTS.

The secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance have issued the following statement respecting the recent mission of General Alexander to Spain, on behalf of the imprisoned and condemned Protestants in that country:—

Major-General Alexander, who, at the request of the British Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, and as the representative of the Conference of Christians of all Nations, held a few months since at Geneva, visited Madrid to endeavour to obtain the liberation of the Spaniards imprisoned for reading the Bible, has just returned from his mission. The object of the mission was not to excite public agitation, or to adopt any course which might wear the appearance of foreign interference with the laws of Spain—a point on which the people of that country are proverbially sensitive—but simply to seek for an act of Royal clemency towards the prisoners, especially towards Matamoros, Alhama, and Trigo, who have, solely on the ground of their religion, been condemned to the galleys, the first two for seven years, and the third for four years. Through the kindness of several distinguished persons in this and other countries, the cordial, though unofficial services of the Ambassadors of England, France, and Russia, were enlisted in this work of mercy. The Prussian Ambassador, though a Roman Catholic, had already made representations to the Spanish Government. Other valuable aid, Spanish and foreign, was also obtained. At the request of Sir John Crampton, Captain-General O'Donnell favoured General Alexander with an interview, at which he entered fully into the subject of the General's mission. At that interview the General frankly stated the circumstances under which he was deputed to lay before his Excellency the expression of the principles and sentiments of his co-religionists, not in England only, but in France, Germany, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, and other countries, that, although the arrangements for his mission had been made by a particular society, the cause was common to all Protestants. General Alexander then presented to Captain-General O'Donnell a written statement of the object of his mission, and of the pleas adduced to obtain from the clemency of her Majesty the Queen of Spain the pardon of men who stand acquitted of all political and criminal offences, but who are condemned to the galleys for taking the Sacred Scriptures as their rule of faith, and acting according to their conscientious convictions. The Prime Minister was most courteous in his reception of General Alexander. He received very cordially the statement above referred to, together with a translation of a minute on the subject of the Spanish prisoners adopted by the Geneva Conference in 1861, and of lists of the nationalities represented at that Conference, and of many persons of note in Europe, known to be interested in the fate of men now suffering for conscience' sake in prison, and over whom impends the dread sentence of labour in the galleys. The Duke of Tetuan, while stating the obstacles to General Alexander's object, expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which it had been sought to promote it, and promised to submit the papers presented to him to his colleagues in office. He made some remarks upon Spain being less intolerant than was generally supposed, adding that, though she would allow nothing like dictation or foreign interference, still her Government was considerate of moral influences and of fair representations that came properly before them. He observed that, though he could hold out no hope of an immediate favourable result, yet, if the object was to be gained, the course adopted was the best that could have been pursued for the purpose. In the course of his remarks, the Captain-General alluded in a gratifying manner to his own Irish origin, and spoke in very complimentary terms of the army to which the General belongs, and of the Sovereign whom it is his honour to serve. The final result of this interview will be anxiously waited for by Protestants throughout Europe and America. General Alexander took occasion to lay before the Prime Minister a copy of the British



Memorial, signed by most of the bishops and men of high standing in both Houses of Parliament, to the Protestant Government of Sweden, petitioning the Crown to remit the punishment of exile then recently inflicted on persons who had become Roman Catholics, and to change so barbarous a law. The prayer, it is well known, has been complied with. It cannot but be hoped that this mission has already had its effect. The prison doors are not yet opened, but a nation and Government like the Spanish will not be indifferent either to the respectful manner of the application or to the universal anxiety with which the issue will be expected. The recent rapid progress of Spain is before Europe. The liberation of Matamoros and his fellow prisoners will be a guarantee for its solidity and its permanence.

**THE DEGREE OF D.D.**—The Senatus Academicus of the University of Glasgow, at their meeting on the 14th February, unanimously conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. James Robertson Campbell, M.A., Bradford, Yorkshire.

**OF COURSE!**—At a meeting of the members of the educational societies and of school managers, held on Friday last, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Lowe's "revision of his Revised Code" had not removed the fundamental objections to which it was liable, and that, in consequence, the opposition to it must be energetically continued.—*Record*.

**THE REVISED CODE.**—Mr. Walpole has given notice that on the 11th of March he shall move that on a day to be then named, the House of Commons resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to consider the best mode of distributing the Parliamentary grant for education now distributed by the Committee of Council on Education. He added that he would, upon going into such committee, introduce certain resolutions as amendments to the revised code.

**PROTEST OF ROMISH PRIESTS AGAINST THE TEMPORAL POWER.**—The *Daily News*' Malta correspondent says:—"There is to-day (Feb. 8) handed about Malta a very long and well-written protest to the Pope, printed at Naples, and signed by about 6,000 of the Roman Catholic priests. Several chapters have affixed their official seal to it, and it looks very like Protestantism, but they call it pure Roman Catholicism. It urges the Pope to abandon his temporal power, restore the Church to its primitive state, and to remember that a great majority of his clergy are from the people."

**SINGING IN CHURCH.**—At a *soirée* at Cupar Angus, Dr. Guthrie, in denouncing those who sit mute in church during singing, said—"People seem to forget that of all parts of this earthly worship the singing is the only part we shall take with us to heaven. There will be no preaching there; there will be no praying there; but there the sound of God's praise is never to cease. For myself, I know nothing more revolting than to see a fine lady sit down at a piano on a fine evening, and warble out the finest music, who, when she comes to the house of God, sits mute there, as if God's praises were not worthy of being sung!"

**CONGREGATIONALISM IN AUSTRALIA.**—The Melbourne correspondent of the *Morning Star*, speaking of the lamented death of the Rev. A. Fletcher, of St. Kilda, says, "He was much respected, not only amongst Congregationalists but amongst all denominations of Christians. His loss can be but ill-sustained by the Independents here, who are singularly deficient in able men. If they are not losing ground, they are certainly not making that progress which other denominations—the Baptists for instance—are undoubtedly making. They want good and able men. It is useless sending out second or third-rate men here."

**CLERICAL INTOLERANCE.**—A minister in the Society of Friends has been engaged holding religious meetings in many villages in this county. They have been usually largely attended, and been much appreciated. It is not often that the "Friends" are charged with any special desire to proselytise, but rather to lead their hearers to embrace the promises and hopes of the Gospel addressed to mankind universally. One of these meetings was appointed to be held last week in a village not many miles from Scarborough, but about the middle of the day on which the meeting was to have been held a message was received to the effect that the clergyman would not have Quakers come into his parish, that he thought them little better than infidels, as they had not been baptized, and threats of writing to the proprietor of the estate were used if the meeting were held. There was therefore no alternative but giving it up, greatly to the regret of the villagers.—*Leeds Mercury*.

**THE PROTESTANT DISSENTING DEPUTIES.**—The deputies of the three denominations held their annual general meeting at the Guildhall Hotel on Wednesday last, when the report was read by the secretary, Mr. Hull Terrell, and the committee chosen for the ensuing year. Apsley Pellatt, Esq., occupied the chair. An address of condolence to her Majesty was prepared, to be forwarded to Sir George Grey for presentation; and petitions in favour of Sir John Trelawny's bill for the abolition of Church-rates and Sir M. Peto's Parish Burial-grounds Bill was adopted. The members of committee chosen for the ensuing year are Messrs. Apsley Pellatt, James Low, B. Hanbury, John Bennett, Peter Bunnell, E. Clarke, Jas. Carter, D. Childs, Joseph Clarke, J. Cook Evans, W. Edwards, R. Gamman, W. Gover, G. Lowe, R. Lush, Q.C., Dr. Lankester, S. Morley, J. Remington Mills, H. Mason, George Offor, Sir Morton Peto, Bart. M.P., Thomas Pewtress, Charles Reed, and Edward Swaine.

**THE LATE REV. R. FLETCHER AND THE BISHOP OF MELBOURNE.**—In his funeral oration on the above

deceased minister the Rev. A. Connabee related the following:—"Profound and universal was the respect with which our departed friend was regarded, in illustration of which I mention that, on the day after his departure, I stood with several members of his family gazing on his features, beautiful even in death, when the Rev. Dr. Perry, the Bishop of Melbourne, noiselessly glided into the room. He stood behind us, and, as his eyes rested on the calm and happy face of the dead, he observed, 'Truly we may say, "He is not here, he is risen."' He spoke loving words of peace and consolation to the sad and sorrowing group, and then, all kneeling round the couch of mortality, in tones of sweet and holy affection he commended the widow and the fatherless to the care and blessing of Heaven. He adored the riches of that grace by which the pastor, the husband, and the father had been enabled, through a long and consistent life, to adorn the doctrine of God his Saviour in all things, and to be instrumental in bringing many sons to glory." This is singularly honourable to Bishop Perry, and not less so to the character of Mr. Fletcher, who, notwithstanding his opposition to State endowments for religious purposes, must have won the bishop's respect for his manly and conscientious antagonism as well as his esteem for his talents, piety, and usefulness.

**THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—The last of the series of Exeter-hall lectures of this season in connexion with the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered on Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Dr. Magee, on "The Uses of Prophecy." Sir C. E. Eardley, who occupied the chair, in the course of a few introductory remarks, said: "I am especially glad to be present when the lecture is given by one who is the hearty and cordial friend, as I know, of every true Christian, be he Churchman or Dissenter." (Loud cheers.) The Rev. Dr. Magee said:—"Allow me for an instant to detain you from the subject on which I am to address you, to re-echo but in one sentence of mine the sentence you have heard from your chairman, that I am proud and happy to believe myself to be, and to endeavour day after day, so far as God gives me grace, to be for Christ's sake, the sincere friend and the true brother in Jesus Christ of every man who loves Him in sincerity, be he Churchman or Dissenter. (Loud and repeated applause.) It has been my happiness to number amongst my personal friends more than one Nonconformist minister, who will give me credit for conscientiously holding my views, be they what they may; and he has received from me, I trust, upon all occasions, an equal credit for the sincerity with which he holds his. (Hear, hear.) And but one more word, and a brief one, respecting myself. It so happens that I am in my own parish, and have been for the last year, president of a Young Men's Christian Association founded upon precisely identical principles, and conducted in precisely the same manner, as your own." (Cheers.) He then proceeded with his able lecture, which was listened to with deep attention.

**UNEASINESS IN THE STATE CHURCH.**—In a late number we gave an extract from a pamphlet by the Rev. T. Davis, incumbent of Roundhay, relative to the character of the Bishops who were instrumental in ejecting the confessors of 1662. The following are his reasons for demanding a revision of the Prayer-book:—

The evils that already exist are by no means of a trivial nature. One that can hardly be counted so is, that thousands of the Clergy are suspected by the Laity of believing one thing and assenting to another. A second is, that about half of the worshipping population of this country are already alienated from our Church, and the alienation is steadily going on. A third evil is, that we are guilty of *injustice* towards every Dissenting brother who desires to worship in the National Church; but feels conscientious objections to language that is fairly open to question, and might therefore be surrendered without any detriment to the Prayer-book. A fourth is, that a large number of the Clergy are in their inmost hearts uneasy as to certain words that they are required to use in the discharge of their ministerial duties. A fifth, and surely an intense, evil is, that while candidates for the ministry are expected, as his Lordship declares, to accept the Prayer-book in its "plain grammatical sense," there are not a few candidates for the ministry, and others already invested with the office, who, if we may judge from current language, would deny that all our Bishops so accept the Prayer-book. A sixth, and an equally great evil is, that the Prayer-book is an occasion of strife and division. In truth it has come to this—and we challenge denial of what we allege—that there is not a class of men in this country apparently more divided in heart than are the ministers of the Church of England. A seventh evil is, that earnest and excellent ministers of our Church, such as Canon Wodehouse, and others that might be named, are from time to time resigning their vocation with heavy hearts in obedience to their conscience. An eighth evil is—and I will specify no more, although it might be easily done—the danger that now menaces the National Establishment.

**SCOTCH NATIONAL EDUCATION.**—The Lord Advocate is, it is understood, about to bring in a bill to remodel the Educational system of Scotland, what his plan may be remaining to be seen. That suggested by the deputation (W. Duncan, Esq., Dr. Guthrie and Dr. A. Thompson) that waited on upon Lord Granville, is, in substance, as follows:—It is not meant to interfere directly with the parochial schools, as settled by the Act of last year. What is now proposed is, to provide for the educational wants of the community, so far as the parish schools are inadequate to meet them, and, by one uniform system, which may, in course of time, absorb the parish schools, and so become truly national. The first step towards this would be for the Government to issue a commission "to inquire into the necessity of schools, additional to the

parish schools, to determine what schools are necessary, and to fix the position or locality of such schools." With respect to the qualification of teachers, "it was thought the people of Scotland would willingly submit to whatever regulations the Privy Council might establish for testing those qualifications." The necessary funds might be provided by (1) a sum voted annually by Parliament for the purposes of education in Scotland, (2) School-fees, and (3) a supplementary local rate, from which, however, those contributing the endowments to the parish schools should be exempt while these were maintained apart from the national system. The funds, derived from whatever source, would be administered by local boards, elected from amongst the rate-payers, who would also appoint teachers, and have the general management of the schools. The "religious difficulty" it is proposed thus quietly to dispose of. As there would always be, in the Boards, a fair representation of parents or heads of families, "there would be no necessity at all for the imposition of any religious tests as regards the teachers—as the fact of parents being members of the boards would be sufficient guarantee for the nature and soundness of whatever religious instruction might be given."

**OFFICIAL ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.**—On the day of the funeral of the Prince Consort, as we have already stated, the Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow went officially to the High Church. Bailie Govan, one of the magistrates, though present in the church, refused to attend officially, as being at variance with his principles as a Dissenter. To the attack afterwards made on him in the City Council, Bailie Govan has lately replied. In the course of his excellent speech he stated that he had been re-elected magistrate with the full knowledge of his views on that matter, and was therefore surprised at the censure passed upon him by the Lord Provost. The bailie adds:—

In the light of that discussion, your words imply not less than this—that it is the duty of a magistrate occasionally to attend the Established Church officially; and that, if I hold such ecclesiastical views as must hinder me from doing so, I ought to have declined nomination for the magistracy. I leave it to your lordship to reconcile this opinion with your previously expressed sentiments, with the rights of conscience, and the religious liberty of British citizens. Deeply do I regret, on your lordship's own account, that you should have, however inadvertently, taken up such a position. Independently of the obstacles presented by Nonconformist principles to compliance with your lordship's wishes, the parade and pageantry of these official processions to church have always appeared to me discordant with the true nature and objects of Christian worship. And never was that discordance more manifest to my mind than on the late solemn occasion, when the lowliest prostration of spirit, and the earnest cry of stricken hearts, was the most fitting sacrifice the worshippers could offer. Of old, kings laid aside their royal robes and sat in sackcloth and ashes, when the rod of the Almighty was uplifted. I conclude by saying, that seldom have I felt it more painful to say no! but fidelity to conscience left me no alternative. I presume not to censure your lordship, or those gentlemen, either Churchmen or Dissenters, who accompanied your lordship. I respect your rights of conscience, and only ask that mine should be respected in return.

## Religious Intelligence

### NEW BICENTENARY CHAPEL AT LIVERPOOL.

The foundation-stone of a new Independent chapel in West Derby-road, Liverpool, at the entrance to Norwood-grove, was laid on Wednesday, the 12th inst., by the Rev. John Kelly, pastor of the Crescent Chapel, with many of the members of which church the project originated.

The chapel, when the galleries are completed, will contain sittings for from 850 to 900 persons. The cost of erecting the chapel, with vestries and lecture-room (but exclusive of the schools, which it is not proposed to erect at present), will be about 4,600*l*. About one-half of the expenditure was subscribed before the laying of the foundation-stone. At the ceremony on Wednesday, a hymn having been sung, the Rev. ENOCH MELLOR offered up an appropriate prayer for God's blessing upon the work, after which Mr. I. Oliver Jones, one of the building committee, deposited in a cavity of the stone a bottle containing copies of the local daily papers, and of the *Patriot* and the *Nonconformist*, and a scroll inscribed as follows:—

Norwood Independent Chapel, West Derby-road, erected for the worship of Almighty God and for the proclamation of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Foundation-stone laid on the 11th of February, 1862, by the Rev. John Kelly, of the Crescent Chapel. Building Committee:—John Johnson Stitt, John Baxter, John Hope Simpson, Isaac Oliver Jones. Architects:—Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, Reading. Builder:—John Nelson, Liverpool.

Mr. J. J. STITT then came forward, and presented the Rev. Mr. Kelly with the trowel to be used at the ceremony. The Rev. J. KELLY, having formally laid the stone, offered some explanation in relation to the object in view in the present erection. He very ably expounded the doctrinal views and church principles of Independents. The doxology having been sung, the Rev. ENOCH MELLOR pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings terminated.

The ceremony was followed by a social meeting in the evening in the Hope Hall, Hope-street, where there was a numerous and respectable gathering. Mr. John Crossley, the Mayor of Halifax, presided, and amongst others present were the Revs. John Kelly, Enoch Mellor, Professor Griffiths, &c., and Messrs. Charles Robertson, J. J. Stitt, William Crossfield, Baxter, &c., &c.

The CHAIRMAN said he hoped the new chapel



would so prosper and be so blessed that other undertakings in similarly rising districts to that of Everton would be entered into. This year was the bicentenary of that great event when 2,000 of the ministers of the Established Church, for conscience' sake, felt it right to quit their houses and their spheres of labour.

Mr. I. OLIVER JONES next came forward and gave an interesting sketch of "The Origin and Progress of the Movement." In that one town, he remarked, there were more people than in the whole of North Wales. Sixty years ago there was but one Independent chapel in the town, whilst during the succeeding thirty years six others were added, and from that time no additions had been made to the number. As to the proposed new building in West Derby-road, he said the committee had received much kind assistance. The total amount hitherto promised was 2,843*l.* 7*s.*, of which sum nearly 2,000*l.* had already been received; and, as they had yet upwards of 3,000*l.* to raise, he earnestly appealed to those present, in conclusion, for further assistance. (Applause.)

The Rev. ENOCH MELLOR, who was cordially greeted, moved the first resolution, which was to the effect that the meeting desired to express its cordial satisfaction and thankfulness that the foundation-stone of a new Independent chapel had that day been laid in West Derby-road, and would join in earnest prayer that the Divine blessing might crown the undertaking with a large and prominent success.

Mr. CHARLES ROBERTSON, in seconding the motion, said he could not allow that opportunity to pass without testifying his deep interest in the movement which they had seen consummated that day. It had been begun, carried on, and he hoped would be terminated, in a manner which would give satisfaction to all parties concerned, and which would illustrate, he hoped, the force and Scriptural character of their principles more than anything else they could have done.

The Rev. JOHN KELLY rose to move the next resolution, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. The resolution was as follows:—

That this meeting rejoices at the various efforts already commenced, especially for the erection of 100 new chapels during the present Bicentenary in commemoration of the noble example of two thousand clergymen who on the 24th of August, 1662, rather than violate their consciences, resigned their livings in the Established Church and meekly endured the privations and cruelties of that persecuting age; and this meeting earnestly commends this movement to the liberal support of the members of Independent Churches in this town and neighbourhood, that so we may take our share in providing for the spiritual wants of this rapidly increasing community.

Having given an interesting and graphic sketch of the history of the Independent body, the rev. gentleman said, at a meeting which was recently held at Manchester it was determined that of the 100 new chapels to be built in this country thirty of them should be in this county, and five of them in Liverpool, and he therefore made an earnest appeal to them to contribute the means to enable that object to be carried out.

Mr. BAXTER seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. CROSFIELD, seconded by Mr. Councillor STITT, thanks were voted to the chairman, a hymn was sung, and the proceedings terminated.

CHICHESTER.—The Rev. William Dorling has accepted a cordial and loving invitation to the pastorate of the Independent Church, Bethnal-green-road, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Thomas.

SHERBROOKE, CANADA EAST.—The Rev. Archibald Duff, formerly of Hawick, Teviotdale, and, since his entrance on colonial work, minister at Cowansville, Canada East, has received and accepted the call of the church at Sherbrooke, in the same province, to become their pastor. The church at Sherbrooke enjoyed, for the last twenty-five years, the ministry of the Rev. James Robertson, formerly of Stuartfield, Aberdeenshire, who died on the 7th of October, 1861, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and sixty-first of his ministry. May an abundant measure of the Divine blessing rest upon the labours and rejoice the heart of his successor!

BLACKBURN.—PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The unhappy case of Mr. R. W. Pearson has created a painful amount of unpleasantness in this church, and the deacons, in consequence of repeated censures on the part of that section of the church who still support that gentleman, a short time ago resigned their offices. On Tuesday evening last the election of deacons took place, when Messrs. Whittaker, Nuttall, and Siddall, the three gentlemen who had resigned, were re-elected by overwhelming majorities, the church thus manifesting in the most unequivocal manner its confidence in them. We are informed that Mr. Pearson's supporters are still thinking of bringing him back to this town; and are looking out for some suitable place as a temporary chapel.—*Preston Guardian*.

LOWESTOFT.—On Tuesday, the 18th inst., a public meeting was held in the Town-hall, Lowestoft, to present to the Rev. J. E. Dovey a testimonial of the general and high esteem in which he has been held by the inhabitants of the town, as well as the Baptist congregation over which he has presided for seventeen years. J. J. Colman, Esq., of Norwich, occupied the chair, and, after the usual devotional service, read letters from the Rev. F. Cunningham, vicar of Lowestoft, Sir S. Morton Peto, Edward Leathes, Esq., of Normanstone, Rev. T. A. Wheeler, of Norwich, and other gentlemen, expressive of their estimation of Mr. Dovey's personal character, and the efficiency of

his ministerial labours. The meeting was addressed by Revs. C. Daniell, of Somerleyton; W. Tritton (Independent), and W. T. Price, of Great Yarmouth; R. Lewis (Independent), of Lowestoft; and Charles Snell, rector of Oulton; who referred in kindly terms to Mr. Dovey's removal, and expressed their best wishes for his success in his new charge at Charlotte-street Chapel, Edinburgh. Mr. Corbyn then testified to the high esteem in which Mr. Dovey was held by the members of the church, and Dr. Matcham followed with a similar declaration on behalf of the congregation. The Rev. George Gould, of Norwich, then presented to Mr. Dovey a purse containing eighty guineas, which had been contributed by Christian friends of various denominations, and by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, as a mark of their high appreciation of his long-continued and faithful services. The Rev. J. E. Dovey replied in suitable terms; and, after prayer by Rev. W. Tritton, the meeting was closed. It should be added, that the hall was crowded in every part, and that the demonstration of feeling was an eloquent testimony to Mr. Dovey's worth.

CRAYEN CHAPEL.—The annual financial meeting of the church was held on Tuesday last, the 18th of February, when a numerous company of the members assembled. The Rev. John Graham, the respected pastor of the church, presided; and the evening was devoted, as usual, to a statement of the financial affairs of the chapel and of the numerous societies connected with it. The key-note of the meeting was struck by the president in his opening exposition of the words of the patriarch, "Hitherto the Lord hath helped us," than which no language could more appropriately express the feelings of those assembled on this annual occasion, when reviewing the goodness of God towards the Church from its formation to the present time, the unbroken harmony which prevails among its members, and the degree of spiritual prosperity which has been vouchsafed during another year. During the past year one hundred and thirty-eight members were added to the church, and after allowing for deaths, transfers, and removals, the number on the church book at the close of 1861 was 910. The various reports made to the meeting had reference to the day, Sunday, and infant schools, the Christian Instruction, Tract, and Sick Visiting Societies—the various Auxiliaries to Foreign, British, City, and Jewish Missions—the Dorcas, Amicable, and Provident Clothing Societies, and the Bible and Domestic Mission lately established—and the total sums raised for these societies, and for assisting various other institutions, and important religious and benevolent objects, and including the support of the ministry, &c., amounted during the year 1861 to upwards of 3,000*l.*

### Correspondence.

#### THE "INFIDELITY" OF MR. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Permit me to direct the attention of your readers to the following extract from a speech recently delivered by Mr. William Lloyd Garrison in New York:—

"We profess to be Christians. The object of Christianity is to redeem, not to enslave men! Christ is our redeemer. I believe in Him. He leads the anti-slavery cause, and always has led it. The Gospel is the Gospel of freedom; and any man claiming to be a Christian, and yet daring to hold his fellow-man in bondage, as a mere piece of perishable property, is recreant to all the principles and obligations of Christianity."

It was because he had the courage to give expression to such sentiments as these that for many long years Mr. Garrison was branded as an "infidel" by the pro-slavery churches of America. Now, however, the extraordinary change in public opinion with respect to slavery which has come over the North since the secession of the South, has altered the general estimate of Mr. Garrison's life and labours, and doctors of divinity are vying with senators and statesmen in trying to do him honour. As the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lately remarked in the *New York Independent*—

"This man has stood fearless and faithful amid universal defections for many years, but the days are soon coming when men will mention his name only with praise."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH A. HORNER.

Bromley-by-Bow, Feb. 17, 1862.

#### FUNERAL OF THE REV. JAMES SHERMAN.

The funeral of the late Rev. James Sherman took place on Saturday, at Abney-park Cemetery. The procession started from the residence of the deceased at eleven o'clock, and proceeded to Blackheath Congregational Church, where the funeral service was held. On arriving at the chapel, which was completely filled by a most respectable auditory, attired in deep mourning, and the coffin having been placed on a temporary bier erected in front of the pulpit, the Rev. H. Allon read some appropriate passages from the Gospels and Psalms. The congregation then joined in singing a hymn, and the Rev. J. Beazley, pastor of the church, read portions of 1 Cor. xv., and offered prayer.

The Rev. Newman Hall then ascended the pulpit and delivered the funeral oration. It was not their beloved brother and friend, James Sherman, who was about to be immured in the grave. He was living—living more truly than he ever lived before—free from all infirmity; where the inhabitants shall no more say "I am sick"; where bodily weakness never checks the ardour of the soul, and where growing years bring

only increasing strength. Then why those marks of woe—those dark funeral hangings—that aspect of gloom pervading the sacred spot where he so faithfully ministered God's word and ordinances? Why those tears and sighs, and why that grief of heart, often the greater because unable to vent itself in outward sighs. Those emblems of mourning were not for the dead but for the living. Did they think only of their departed friend, the coffin should smile with the gayest colours and be eloquent with the most joyous emblems; flowers should lend their fragrance, and music should pour forth its most inspiring strains; the hearse should be a conqueror's car, and the Christian survivors should march to the tomb as those who celebrated a victory, chaunting the praises of the Captain of Salvation, by whose grace alone each faithful warrior, called home to his reward, has "fought the good fight, finished his course, and won the crown." The lamentation of that day was not for their departed friend, whose was the gain, but for the living, whose was the loss. His children lamented the loss of an honoured, loving father; his servants lamented the loss of a kind, considerate master; his neighbours lamented the loss of an hospitable and upright citizen; the poor lamented the loss of a generous and sympathising benefactor; his friends lamented the loss of a faithful and affectionate ally; Christian ministers lamented the loss of a most zealous and efficient fellow-labourer; all who knew him lamented his loss as one who had a brother's heart towards all; the congregation over which he so lately presided had lost the pastor who, in his later years, brought forth the fruits of youth, gathered together a vast concourse to whom he preached with the energy of his early days, established a prosperous church in a new locality, and animated them in all their works of faith and labour of love; and another congregation mourned one who, for not less than eighteen years, toiled as the successor of Rowland Hill. The Church of Christ itself must lament a standard-bearer fallen. In his own peculiar style of preaching he had probably never been surpassed, and no one in our day had been more honoured as God's instrument, during nearly fifty years of ministerial labours, in the conversion of immortal souls. The speaker then alluded in the most affectionate terms to his own friendship with Mr. Sherman, and concluded an eloquent discourse by an appeal to the audience to improve the present occasion to their own eternal well-being.

A hymn was then sung and prayer again offered, after which the procession re-formed and proceeded by way of Blackfriars-bridge, passing Surrey Chapel, in front of which a large number of people had congregated.

The cortege arrived at the cemetery about three o'clock, where an immense concourse of people, dressed in black, including many ministers of the Congregational body and students of Cheshunt College, had assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed. On reaching the cemetery chapel, the body was removed from the hearse, and the mourners alighted from the carriages. From thence the procession moved onwards to the family vault on the west side of the ground. The coffin having been placed therein, the Rev. Newman Hall read portions of the burial service. The Rev. J. Beazley then delivered a brief address. Prayer and the benediction concluded the service. But for a considerable time afterwards the vault was thronged with persons anxious to obtain a glimpse of the coffin, which was made of English oak, French polished, with massive brass furniture and plate, bearing the following inscription:—"Rev. James Sherman, born Feb. 21st, 1796, died Feb. 15th, 1862." It may be added that the arrangements were carried out by Mr. W. Bradley, undertaker, Blackheath, a member of the church of which Mr. Sherman was the pastor.

The funeral sermon was preached on Sunday by the Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington, in the morning at Blackheath, and in the evening at Surrey Chapel, on both occasions to crowded congregations. It is said that Mr. Sherman has left a voluminous autobiographical manuscript, to be published under the editorship of Mr. Allon.

#### THE ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

This valuable institution, the annual festival of which was celebrated on Friday last at the London Tavern, was, as most of our readers are aware, founded by "the friend of the orphan," the late Dr. Reed, whose decease is recorded in another part of our columns. Reedham, called after its originator, is the name of the estate on which this handsome institution is built. It is about three miles from Croydon, and forms a conspicuous and pleasing object from the South-Eastern Railway. The asylum provides a home and education for 188 children of both sexes, and has received nearly 450 children during the seventeen years of its existence. The institution, which is under the patronage of the Queen, has adopted the following as its fundamental rule:—

That it being the design of this charity to receive and bless the fatherless infant, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connection, it shall be a rule absolute, beyond the control of any future general meeting, or any act of incorporation, that, while the education of the infant family shall be strictly religious and Scriptural, no denominational catechism whatever shall be introduced, and that no particular forms whatever shall be imposed on any child contrary to the religious convictions of the surviving parent or guardian of such child.

Sir Morton Peto, Bart., presided at the anniversary dinner on Friday last, supported by Sheriffs



Cockerell and Twentyman; and the numerous company included also Roger Cunliffe, Esq., M. J. Powell, Esq., H. Harvey, Esq., Dr. Campbell, the Rev. Messrs. Tyler, Smith, Hughes, T. W. Aveling (the hon. secretary), and Dr. Rose, the principal medical attendant.

In the course of the evening the children were introduced and sang several appropriate pieces with great effect. Their happy looks and healthy appearance were the best evidence that could be afforded of their excellent training and of the good management of the institution whose advantages they enjoy. The interests of the asylum were effectively pleaded by the chairman (who, in addition to an annual subscription, has given 250*l.* towards liquidating the debt on the building), Dr. Campbell, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the Rev. G. Smith, the Rev. W. Chalmers, Dr. Rose, and other gentlemen. Mr. Aveling was able, in the course of the evening, to read a list of subscriptions to the large amount of 2,600*l.* The asylum is still, however, greatly in debt. 17,000*l.* is the amount of the incumbrances on the new building, but for which the annual subscriptions would meet the current expenses. A serious effort is now being made to pay off this heavy liability, and it was announced by the hon. secretary that a promising commencement had been made. On the matter being mentioned to Mr. John Crossley, one of the well-known firm at Halifax—a firm that has just endowed with a princely sum a similar charity in that town—the response was an immediate offer to help in liquidating the debt by a gift of 500*l.*; and this generous proposal has been followed by the tender of a like sum by Mr. Samuel Morley, of London. Mr. H. Harvey volunteered 100*l.*; the chairman of the evening (as we have already stated) subscribed 250*l.*; and the secretary himself gives 100*l.* We have no doubt that this example will be largely followed, and that within a very limited period the debt upon this noble institution, large though it be, will be entirely extinguished. Last year the income of the institution was 6,000*l.*, being about equal to the expenditure; but we must reckon in this the payment of 800*l.* as interest. Now, it would obviously be a much better thing if this 800*l.* could be turned to the present benefit of the asylum, or invested in Government Securities for its future advantage.

A striking proof of the strength of the ruling passion was given on Friday last. Though Dr. Reed was then on his death-bed, and gradually sinking, his son, Mr. Charles Reed, attended the meeting at his request to ascertain the result of the chairman's appeal on behalf of the charity.

#### LONDON UNIVERSITY.

**EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS, JANUARY, 1862.**—**MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.**—Isaac Paak (Exhibition), North London Collegiate School; William Frederick Kimm, private tuition, and Samuel Henry Winter, private tuition, equal; William Easton, self-tuition, and Edward Powell, City of London School, equal; Lewis Adonijah Mendes, Regent's-park College.

**CHEMISTRY.**—James Campbell Brown (Prize), Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen; Alfred Ashby, Grove-house, Tottenham.

**CLASSICS.**—William Howard Gray, City of London School; Frederick Crowley, Repton, Derby; William Arthur Brailey, Brompton-house; Samuel James Rowton, Eltham Collegiate School; William Carey Morgan, King Edward's School, Birmingham.

#### THE QUEEN AND THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

The Queen has signified to the Mansion-house Committee her wishes respecting the national memorial to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. The letter, received through the Hon. C. Grey, says,—"The Queen feels grateful from the bottom of her heart for the universal sympathy that has been expressed for her in her deep affliction, but it is still more soothing to her Majesty to know that the noble character, the princely nature, of him whose loss has bowed her to the earth with a sense of desolation and misery that every day, alas! serves only to increase, is appreciated by the country." The form of the memorial approved of by the Queen is an obelisk, on a scale of sufficient grandeur, with figures of statuary at its base, and its site that of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Beyond this the Queen intimates no decision. Her Majesty has, however, called to her assistance a small committee to assist her in the selection of artists to design the memorial and execute its details.

A second and very touching letter to the Lord Mayor has been published with her Majesty's permission. It is as follows:—

Osborne, Feb. 19, 1862.

My Lord,—The Queen wishes me to add a few words to the answer to your letter, which you will receive with this, expressive in a more especial manner of her Majesty's personal wishes.

She is aware that she could not with any propriety contribute, as a wife, to a monument to her husband; but she is also the Sovereign of this great empire, and, as such, she cannot but think she may be allowed to join with the nation in the expression of a nation's gratitude to one to whom it owes so much.

Who has a dearer interest than the Queen in the well-being and the happiness of the people? And if it has pleased God to make her reign so far happy and prosperous, to whom, under Divine Providence, is this so much owing, as to her beloved husband—in all matters of doubt or difficulty her wise counsel, her unfailing guide and support?

No one can know, as the Queen knows, how his every thought was devoted to the country—how his only

aim was to improve the condition of the people, and to promote their best interests. Indeed, his untiring exertions in furtherance of these objects tended, in all probability, to shorten his precious life.

Surely, then, it will not be out of place that, following the movement of her people, the Queen should be allowed to consider how she may best take part with them in doing honour to her beloved Prince, so that the proposed monument may be recorded to future ages as reared by the Queen and people of a grateful country to the memory of its benefactor.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient  
and faithful servant,

C. GREY.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Friday, the Duke of Argyll arrived at Osborne and had an audience of her Majesty. The Duke remained on a visit. On Sunday, the Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, and Prince Arthur attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Helena, drove out on Saturday afternoon.

The Princess Alice arrived at New Lodge, Windsor Great Park, the seat of Baron Van de Weyer, on Thursday afternoon. It is understood that the constant attendance of the Princess on her illustrious parent under her severe affliction has rendered this change necessary to the re-establishment of her health. Her Royal Highness will remain at New Lodge, occasionally visiting Frogmore, until the arrival of her Majesty at Windsor Castle, with the Princess Royal, Princess of Prussia, and the junior members of the Royal family, who, according to the present arrangement, will leave Osborne on Friday, the 5th proximo. The Queen will make but a short stay at Windsor on this occasion.

It is stated that, when the Princess Alice's marriage takes place, she is to reside at Frogmore till the Prince Louis comes into his inheritance, so that her Majesty may not be deprived of so great a stay and comfort as her Royal daughter has proved.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced his intention of submitting his financial statement to the House before Easter, which falls this year on the 20th of April.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the army estimates are likely to show a saving of one million sterling, arising chiefly out of repayments for troops in India.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, February 26, 1862.

#### THE FRENCH SENATE.

In the Senate yesterday the discussion on the address was continued. Prince Napoleon protested against the expressions used by M. de Boissy. He said:—

In the Senate the standard of the younger branch has been raised in opposition to that of the older branch. I protested last year against similar insinuations. I now repeat that I wish to defend the constitutional and liberal empire. That empire can endure liberty, but liberty must take its course in the order established by our constitutions. (Applause.) It is possible that others forget this; but I, who remembered it when Napoleon was prisoner or in exile, shall remember it all the better now, when my duties attach me to the Emperor and to his son, and that those duties agree with a devotion of ancient date, and an affection which will never change. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Against the insinuations that have been thrown out against myself personally, I have determined to answer them only by contempt.

M. Charles Dupin and Cardinals Morlot and Mathieu, with Count Ségur d'Aguesseau, defended the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

M. Billault explained the measures taken as owing to the enormous influence of the society, which was not a French institution having a representative at Rome, and which had refused to accept as its president a great dignitary of the Church, who was at the same time a high functionary of State. The Government could not tolerate a secret power. The speaker dwelt upon the danger of religious excitement, and upon the difficulty of Church and State existing peacefully together. If the Government were disposed to satisfy not merely the rights but the tendencies of religious minds, it was equally decided to defend energetically the rights of the State. (Much applause.)

The second paragraph of the address was adopted.

#### THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

MADRID, Feb. 25.

The captain of the Sumter has been arrested at Tangiers, at the instance of the American Consul at Gibraltar, and of the commander of the Tuscarora, who went for that purpose to Tangiers.

#### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords sat only for a very short time.

In the House of Commons, Mr. HORSFALL gave notice, for the 11th March, of a motion on the subject of international maritime law and belligerent rights.

In answer to Mr. MacEvoy, Lord PALMERSTON said that no proposal to erect a college in Dublin in connexion with the Queen's University was under the consideration of Government.

Mr. WALPOLE said that he understood that many members of the House would be absent at the assizes on the day for which his motion as to education was fixed. He should, therefore, propose to bring it forward instead on that day month.

Mr. BENTINCK moved some alteration in the rules of the House, with regard to counts out, which was rejected.

Mr. LINDSAY called attention to the transport service, and the recommendations of the committee in relation thereto. A discussion on this subject then took place, in which Sir G. C. Lewis, Sir F. Smith, and other members, took part, and the motion was eventually withdrawn, Sir G. C. Lewis having promised that some recommendations of the committee should be carried out.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR moved a resolution declaring the expediency of revising the ecclesiastical statutes, with a view to their consolidation. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that such a consolidation of the law as Mr. Seymour proposed was impracticable, but that the Government had the subject under consideration, and would introduce a measure to consolidate the ecclesiastical law proper at some future period. Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Locke, and Lord Fermoy, having addressed the House, Mr. SEYMOUR, who relied on the promise of the Solicitor-General, withdrew his motion.

Sir G. GREY obtained leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the acts relating to the payment of the expenses of prosecutions.

Mr. ROLT obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the procedure of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. COWPER moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the London Coal and Corn Duties Continuance Act, 1861, and to authorise the formation of a road between Kensington-gore and Baywater, and to apply the proceeds of the Metropolis Improvement Fund account towards defraying the cost of the construction of such road. After a long discussion, Mr. COWPER said that the feeling of the House was so decidedly against the permanent road, that he should not press the bill, and he should pursue a plan for a temporary road towards the Exhibition.

The Exchequer Bills (Consolidated Fund) Bill passed through committee.

The Consolidated Fund (973,747*l.*) Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to eleven.

We (*Aberdeen Herald*) understand that, as presently intended, the Queen will come to Balmoral this season on or about the 1st of May, and make a stay of a month. Arrangements to this end will soon be made at the Highland palace.

The nomination at Gloucester took place yesterday: the candidates are:—Messrs. Powell and Berkeley, Liberals, and Mr. Potter, Liberal Conservative. The show of hands was in favour of the two Liberals. There are two members to be elected for Gloucester.

We have reason to believe that the Head-Master-ship of Eton has been conferred on the R. v. E. Balston, Fellow of Eton College, and one of the Assistant Masters of the school. Mr. Balston was Davies's University Scholar in 1839, and Browne's Medallist in 1838 and 1839.—*Times*.

A telegram was received from Queenstown yesterday afternoon, which announces the safe arrival of her Majesty's ship *St. George*, Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton, from Bermuda, having on board his Royal Highness Prince Alfred. The Prince was quite well, and it was expected that he would disembark and proceed, by way of Kingstown and Holyhead, to join her Majesty and Royal Family at Osborne.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES, 1862-63, were issued yesterday morning. The total of the effective and non-effective services amounts to 15,302,870*l.*; against a total for last year of 15,246,160*l.*, showing a net increase of 56,710*l.* It is to be observed, however, that in the present year's estimates is included an expenditure of 985,500*l.*, on account of men for service in India, which will be repaid by the Indian Government; and that in last year's total, as given above, is included the expense (608,409*l.*) of the troops sent to Canada.

The case of the Rev. H. B. Wilson was again under investigation in the Court of Arches yesterday. Dr. Phillimore addressed the court in support of the prosecution. He contended that the doctrines of the Church of England were based on the inspiration of the Scriptures as a whole. He commented on the opinions of Mr. Wilson at great length. Dr. Swabey followed on the same side. Some remarks made by Dr. Lushington in the course of the proceedings indicate that he feels great difficulty in forming a judgment upon the grave questions which have been submitted to him in connexion with these prosecutions.

#### MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to this morning's market, the arrivals of English wheat were limited, but the condition of the samples exhibited a slight improvement. Generally speaking, the trade ruled heavy, the inquiry being almost wholly confined to the best qualities, which were taken slowly, at Monday's currency. The show of foreign wheat was moderately extensive, and all descriptions were a dull inquiry, at about previous rates. Floating cargoes of grain were in limited request, on former terms. Good and fine barley met a steady sale, at full currencies; but inferior parcels were neglected. In malt, sales progressed slowly, at previous quotations. The oat trade was dull, yet no material change took place in prices. Beans and peas were dull, at fully the late decline in their value.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.				
	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.
English	820	550	1,730	890
Irish	—	—	—	850
Foreign	30	1,120	—	6,880

Flour.

890 sacks.



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“W. Logan.”—Our space is pre-occupied this week.

“Enquirer.”—Trustees of chapels cannot claim a vote in respect of their not being beneficial owners. When there is an endowment belonging to a chapel worth 40s. a year freehold, the minister can usually claim to vote.

The Office of the *Nonconformist* is now Removed from 25 to 18, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and it is requested that all letters, &c., may in future be sent to the latter address.

# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862.

## SUMMARY.

PARLIAMENT already finds it difficult to occupy its time, and the Government are, as Mr. Osborne says, intent on the pleasant occupation of lying on their oars. The Lords meet for little else at present than to go through the formality of adjournment, and receive fresh measures of law reform from over-zealous ex-Chancellors. The Commons would have been in the same predicament last week but for the many questions that have been put and answered, the unfolding of Irish grievances, the discussion of the Naval Estimates, and the amusing episode arising out of the challenge sent by The O'Donoghue to Sir Robert Peel. So apathetic has the House already become, that Government was on Friday unable to muster sufficient votes to carry the second reading of a bill for constructing a new road between Kensington-gore and Baywater, to increase the facilities for reaching the International Exhibition. We cannot therefore be surprised that the Commons, having nothing particular to do, and in prospect of that industrial gathering, should break out into loud applause at the suggestion of terminating the Session before the 1st of June.

Mr. Osborne describes the present as “a private members’ Session,” and bespeaks from the House indulgence towards such “puny bits of reform” as Mr. Hadfield’s Qualification for Offices Abolition Bill. The witty member for Liskeard, we fear, pleads in vain. Dissatisfied with the result of last Wednesday’s campaign, Mr. Disraeli has, it is understood, given the word of command that no quarter is in future to be given, and the *Press* summons the Conservative hosts to be present to-day at the third reading of Mr. Hadfield’s Bill, and by their votes “show that both Houses are united in the determination to maintain the just rights of the Establishment.” Unless, therefore, there be a strong muster of Liberal members, even this modicum of reform, though carried through the Commons in the last three Sessions, will be refused.

The tactics of the Tory party on the Church-rate question are so bar-faced as to overleap the mark. There are already signs of a reaction in favour of Sir John Trelawny’s Bill. The few Dissenters who were dreaming of compromise are beginning to cry back now that they discover that the Conservatives meant nothing more than obstruction; and the *Record*, alarmed at the logical force of the resolutions of the Abolition Committee, urges that something must be done. Meanwhile, Sir John Trelawny’s Bill remains suspended over the heads of the pro-Church-rate party, and may, perchance, after Easter have so recovered popularity in the House of Commons, as to give it the chance of a majority. If there is to be any party contest this Session, it is more

than possible that Church-rates will be again the battle-ground.

The Central United St. Bartholomew Committee have issued their programme, which will, if we mistake not, inspire confidence and rally around them the support of the great body of Nonconformists. In the calm and lucid statement given elsewhere, they describe their objects and aims—what they intend, and what they do not intend to commemorate. “It is not,” they say, “to the opinions but to the conduct of the ejected that the present is a fitting occasion to do honour. Their heroic spirit, not their convictions—their fidelity to conscience, not their articles of belief—their unswerving loyalty to their spiritual King, not their ideas on questions of Church relations and Church government, commend them to attention, to sympathy, to imitation, in these times. It is in reference to these high qualities of spiritual citizenship and patriotism that they ‘being dead, yet speak’—and these mainly are the qualities the grand historical display of which calls for appropriate celebration.” In doing this work the Committee pretend to no ambitious aims. “The work they contemplate will be chiefly suggestive and co-operative. The needs they aim at supplying will be almost exclusively such as can only be supplied by some such organisation. The spheres to which they will direct their activity will be especially those in which, without some external impulse and aid, nothing, or, at any rate, nothing adequate to the occasion, seems likely to be undertaken.” The publication of an historical work, which may be a standard authority on the subject; a series of tracts and papers, periodical and occasional; the delivery of a course of lectures in London “by men thoroughly qualified to give a fitting tone to all subsequent effort,” and the use of such means as will stimulate congregations in every part of the country—are, in brief, the plans of action upon which the Committee have decided.

The cruel fate of the Protestants imprisoned in Spain for reading the Bible has aroused a deep sympathy on their behalf both in England and on the Continent, which can scarcely be set at naught by even so bigoted a Government as that of Queen Isabella. At the request of the Evangelical Alliance Conference at Geneva, Major-General Alexander undertook to plead their cause at Madrid. He appears to have fulfilled his mission with great discretion, and from the published report of his interview with General O'Donnell, and the remarks made by that all-powerful Minister, there is reason to hope that these poor Bible-reading Spanish captives will be sooner or later released.

There have been very exciting debates in the French Senate on the address in reply to the Emperor’s Speech. The Marquis Larochejacquelin and the Prince Napoleon represented the extremes—the former advocating hereditary rights; the latter, authority conferred by revolution. The Prince’s bold language on Saturday, and his defiance of the reactionists, threw the Chambers into confusion, and M. Billault, the “talking Minister” found it no easy matter to restore order. Amid the hubbub, the Papal question, which was expected to furnish the chief topic of discussion, has been almost forgotten. There is no doubt that the Senate is more Conservative and Ultramontane than suits the taste of its creator.

The American campaign may be said to have fairly commenced, and the first advantages are with the Federalists. The capture of Fort Henry, and the fall of Fort Donnellson, which is likely to follow, will interrupt the railway communication between Columbus and Nashville; open Tennessee, which contains a large Union element, to the Federal arms; and help to isolate Kentucky from the Southern States. We have yet to learn whether the sagacity of Beauregard, now in command of the Confederates in that region, will frustrate the well-laid plans of his opponents. In Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, General Burnside has captured Roanoke Island with some loss to the enemy, and is preparing to advance further into the interior. General McClellan remains in his central position ready to strike in at the fitting moment, if the weather permit. The above successes and the passing of the Treasury Note Bill with the legal tender clause, have somewhat restored confidence in the North. The best proof of the advance of Abolitionist sentiment is the presence of Dr. Cheever in Washington, where he delivers impassioned anti-slavery addresses to admiring auditors.

At an age considerably beyond the allotted three score years and ten, the Rev. Dr. Reed has passed away from this world, and entered into his rest, after a life of the most active usefulness. Great as was his success as a minister of the Gospel and a pastor during a period of half a century, Dr. Reed achieved a higher and wider reputation as “the orphan’s friend.” Perhaps no other man of the age has done so much in the field of philanthropy, and to organise the libe-

rality of the public on behalf of institutions for the fatherless and the destitute. To his ability, philanthropy, and untiring energy the London Orphan Asylum, the Infant Orphan Asylum, the Asylum for Idiots, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, and other kindred institutions, owe their existence. For their prosperity he toiled and made sacrifices to the end of his days, making over to the last-named charity on his retirement from public life last November the princely sum presented to him by his church and congregation as a jubilee testimonial. In many a public building in the metropolis and its suburbs Dr. Reed has reared for himself a monument of gratitude in which for years to come the orphan and the destitute will have reason to bless his memory.

## THE QUEEN AND THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

ON Friday last, a meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen entrusted with the supervision and appropriation of the voluntary contributions being made by the public towards the erection of a national monument in memory of the late Prince Consort, was held at the Mansion House, at the special invitation, and under the presidency, of the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of hearing two communications on the subject forwarded to his lordship by her Majesty’s command. As both of the extraordinarily interesting documents have since been given to the public, and have, no doubt, been eagerly read before this by every one who is in the habit of looking at a daily newspaper, and as, moreover, a copy of each will be found in another part of our present number, it will not be necessary for us to describe the contents of either the official letter, or of that far more touching one in which Her Majesty makes known her personal wishes. We need only say of the former that we believe that the decision it announces as to the nature of the proposed monument, is, on the whole, judicious in itself, and satisfactory to the public. Upon the latter document we crave leave to make one or two observations.

We are not about to comment upon the proposal contained in this most affecting letter, far less upon the terms in which that proposal is made. We should regard any such attempt as something more than impertinence—something closely approaching to desecration. But, although disposed to receive in tearful silence this pathetic utterance of the Queen’s will, we shall not, we hope, considering that three or four days have elapsed since it was made, trespass upon the limits of delicacy in putting our readers into possession of a thought or two which it has suggested. And we do so, not because we attach any value to them for what they are in themselves, but simply because we trust they are adapted to excite, if that be possible, a still deeper interest in the minds of our readers in any suitable project for doing honour to the memory of Prince Albert.

The desolation of heart which the Queen’s communication discloses, and the passionate yearning, which she cares not to conceal, to encircle her husband’s name with the halo of a nation’s reverence, can scarcely fail of impressing us most deeply with a sense of the rich fragrance of personal and family worth which the departed Prince must have diffused around him. The home he made in the palace must have been a singularly happy home, or his departure from it would not have left there such an unutterable sense of loss and dreariness. The public have been able to judge of the Prince Consort’s thoughts and plans and labours for its own advantage—but never until now, never until that letter lifted the veil which concealed from it his private life, has the public so much as guessed at what it owed to the first subject of the realm for the fullness of consecration which he has given to that sentiment which above all others is dear to the hearts of Englishmen—the sanctity of family life. Heaven knows, alas! that even in this country it is open to many and insidious and corrupting influences, and that it is far from easy to preserve unsullied the high religious sentiment which alone can impart their full brightness and beauty to domestic relationships. The Prince’s example, which might have indefinitely damaged the safeguards of family purity, peace and enjoyment, has added incalculably to their strength. Every father of a family, every wife in the land, every band unbroken of brothers and sisters, may well bless the name of Albert for having exalted to higher honour and endowed with greater strength, by his career of domestic virtue, the sentiment which gives to “home” its special meaning in the minds of Englishmen. Home is the best of all our institutions—the fount, we may say, from which all others derive their freshness and life. The cruellest and the most irremediable damage which could be inflicted by hostile power upon England would be that which undermined to any serious extent the foundations



of the English home. Prince Albert seems to have caught by intuition a knowledge of our insular peculiarity in this respect—and what he made home in the highest place of society we now know from the bitter and piercing cries of affection which follow him on his removal thence. The Royal widow, in her distress and in her wishes, in the anguish which wrings her soul, and in the eagerness with which she pays respect to her husband's memory, makes us all sensible of the deep obligations under which that illustrious man laid us, who calmly but resolutely turned his back upon the seductions which beset his high but anomalous position, and threw his whole heart into the congenial task of illustrating by his conduct the worth and sanctity of domestic relationships.

The Queen's letter starts another thought. She asks permission to share with her subjects the mournful satisfaction of rearing a suitable national monument to the memory of her husband. It is to goodness that she and they are intent upon doing homage. We have many monuments to perpetuate the name and fame of those whom the world esteems great—to successful soldiers not a few—but, in this instance, Sovereign and subjects unite in claiming the admiration of future ages for one whose works and virtues were wholly peaceful—instinct with the true spirit of Christianity. A man of the highest rank, of rich mental endowments assiduously cultivated and matured, his chosen sphere of duty and labour was that in which he could scatter around him the most precious benefits—health, education, comfort, elevation to the poor—art, taste, science, refinement to the fast-increasing wealthier classes—virtue and religion to all. It is long since England has built a monument in honour of this type of moral greatness—and now that she is invited to the work, and that her beloved Sovereign requests permission to take loving part in it, let us cherish the hope that we shall all accustom ourselves to measure greatness by a higher standard than hitherto we have been wont to do, and that henceforth the saving of life rather than its destruction, the arts of peace rather than the arts of war, will be deemed worthy of being held up to the reverence of posterity by the gratitude of the country.

The subject might easily tempt us to a few reflections having a political bearing. But we restrain ourselves. We believe the thoughts suggested to us by her Majesty's letter, if such as might raise a difference of opinion, will be more becomingly suppressed than uttered. For ourselves, we can only say that the political influence exerted by the lamented Prince Consort strikes us as, on the whole, largely beneficial to our constitutional monarchy, and, therefore, to the stability and improvement of our free institutions. May the time never come in which the loss of his calm wisdom will be felt in the growth and action of party recklessness! And whilst we seek to perpetuate his memory in sculptured stone, let us pray that his children may catch and hand down his "soul of goodness" to the remotest generation!

#### GERMANY.

THE German question has at length assumed an aspect which seems to promise some definite solution of existing anomalies. The increasing movement for unity in Prussia, and the disposition of King William I. to obtain the control of the military forces of the petty States surrounding his dominions, have been met by a bold and specious counter-proposal from the Court of Saxony, backed up by the whole influence of Austria and the approval of the secondary States. As public opinion so wills it, the Würzburg League, as it is called, is ready to break up the old Confederation, and establish a central executive, a national parliament and common legislation for Germany in its place. Here is a plan for accomplishing German unity, and for welding into one nation the heterogeneous elements that compose the Confederation.

The scheme, plausible as it may appear, is peremptorily rejected by the Prussian Government. Its result would be simply to swamp that great State in matters of national interest; and the inclusion of the non-German provinces of Austria would have the double effect of thwarting the influence of the Court of Berlin in the central Government at Frankfort, and giving to Austria in her struggle with Italy the moral, if not the material, support of the Federal executive. If the ingenious plan of M. Von Beust were carried out, Prussia would cease to be one of the great Powers of Europe.

The practical result of these diplomatic proposals and discussions is that nearly the whole of the royal houses of Germany, including Austria, are leagued together against the Prussian Government; which occupies a position of isolation

amongst the various courts, supported, however, by public opinion at home and in the neighbouring States.

The time is fast approaching when William I. will have to make his election between succumbing to the coalition or taking a forward movement in the direction of a real union of Germany. That he is not disposed to yield to the demands of the new league may be inferred from the fact that he is on the point of recognising the Kingdom of Italy. But a more serious crisis is at hand. The question of Hesse Cassel, which, some ten years ago, brought face to face in battle array the Austrian and Prussian armies, and ended in the ignominious capitulation of Olmütz, requires something more than diplomatic wrangling to bring it to an end. That little kingdom lives under the constitution imposed by the Federal Diet. The Chambers elected under its auspices have again and again demanded the restoration of the Constitution of 1831, granted and sworn to by the Elector; and have been as often dissolved. The brutal Elector rules without a Parliament and imposes taxes at his sovereign will and pleasure. His subjects have once more commenced a course of passive resistance. The tax collectors are supported by the military, and the illegal imposts of this petty despot are exacted at the point of the bayonet. It is probable that the Elector will be unable to continue this system in the face of a united and indignant people, and will have to fly the country, or invoke the assistance of the Federal Diet.

These grave events are watched with anxious interest in Prussia, where the feeling, not only of the people, but of the Government, is decided as to the illegality of the present Constitution of Hesse Cassel. Will Prussia allow, as in 1852, the occupation of that State by Austrian troops, or by any forces sent by the Frankfort Diet? So far as the Berlin Chambers are concerned, the answer is emphatic enough. By a vote of 241 to 58 they passed a resolution, on the 16th inst., requesting the Government to interfere in Hesse, for the purpose of re-establishing the Constitution of 1831. During the debate, which extended over two days, Count Bernstorff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, so far deviated from his usual caution as to make this significant remark:—"I can appeal to the confidence of the Chamber. The Government will not neglect anything to obtain the object in view." This statement was greeted with enthusiastic applause. It now remains to be seen whether the King of Prussia will follow the advice given by his Chambers, and thus place himself at the head of Germany, or repeat the humiliating act by which his predecessor lost all his moral influence in Fatherland, and left Austria the virtual dictator of Germany.

#### ACCURACY.

WE have sometimes speculated as to whether men in general would be gainers or losers as to the interest they take in their intercourse one with another, if everybody adhered in conversation, at least as far as his own intention could effect it, to the exact truth. We have wondered often, and nearly as often have doubted, whether the colouring we are all more or less prone to give conversation, by throwing into it little touches of fancy, and heightening its tone by almost constant exaggeration, really imparts to it additional liveliness. We are inclined to think not. We believe that, even in point of power to attract and fix attention, and to raise and sustain a feeling of interest, our communication one with another, by means of speech, would be greatly improved, were every one to aim at preserving the nicest correspondence between what is actual and his own mode of pointing it out to another. On the whole, it is indisputable that fact not only lays more powerfully hold of the mind, but exhibits a much greater variety of phase than fiction—and by a sort of retributive law, wherever fiction is suspected to be predominant, a heavy discount is deducted from its statements, as soon as they are uttered. The general result is, that an indefinite but very large proportion of what we say to each other goes for nothing, or, rather, operates as a dilution of what if it were presented to notice as pure, unalloyed, unquestionable truth, would be thought worth looking at. If mutual converse gave us each other's thoughts and impressions with an accuracy as minute, distinct and unvarying as we get of one another's outward man by the process of photography, so far from finding social life duller and more monotonous, we are convinced that it would become immeasurably fresher, would excite a much livelier and truer interest, and would present infinitely more points of attraction and study.

Few of us estimate at its proper worth accuracy, as an aim and habit of the mind—fewer still, perhaps,

cultivate, as they ought, and as they would find it repay them to do, that particular form of accuracy which should regulate ordinary conversation. There is scarcely one man in a thousand, when giving to another an account of something that occurred (it may be) but an hour ago, who deems it necessary to produce an exact resemblance of the image it left upon his own mind. There would seem to be a natural and all-but-invincible tendency to dress up the picture, by the aid of imagination, so as to make it tell its story to others somewhat more vividly than the actual facts told it to ourselves. Occasionally, indeed, the difference between what men see and what they say they saw, results from carelessness—they will not put themselves to the trouble of recollecting details—and, so long as their outline gives a rough representation of the reality, and answers the purpose of conveying a general notion of its salient features, they would deem it a waste of pains to use greater precision. If they were to reflect on the matter, they might become aware that what is carelessly given is also carelessly received, and that want of exactness in expression—we do not mean grammatically, but simply in relation to truth—always conduces to confusedness and, therefore, to insipidity, of impression. A thing that is worth telling at all, is worth telling accurately—far more so than inaccurately—and, although at first the attempt to give to speech a precise conformity to fact would make a larger demand upon our carefulness than we should be apt to consider pleasant, we should very soon get the trick of it, if we may so say, and exactness, after a while, would be as easy to us as it was before to be loose.

But carelessness is not the most usual cause of conversational inaccuracy. The fault is more commonly due to an untutored indulgence of that propensity which, we believe, phrenologists characterise by the descriptive term "wonder"—a propensity which has its proper uses, but which, unless keenly watched and resolutely curbed, soon falls into the habit of trespassing beyond its legitimate sphere. One meets occasionally with persons who clothe all their statements of ordinary events in such a fictitious garb that those who know them best cease to regard what they say as representative of anything but the activity of their own fancy, and, when compelled by courtesy to listen, listen as they would do to a chapter of indifferent romances. Such persons have been so long accustomed to disregard accuracy in their narratives, and have attached to it so little importance, that it is matter of doubt whether they would themselves be able to distinguish between what is true and what is false in the account they give of things that have happened to them, or of what they have been told by others but an instant before. They are hardly conscious of mixing to so great an extent, if at all, the product of their own imagination with commonplace matters of fact, in their conversational descriptions of them, and it would even be a cause of real surprise, nay, often of indignation, to them were they to discover, in any given instance, that their story was discredited by an initiated hearer in a measure pretty nearly corresponding with the amount of fiction, or, to call it by its right name, falsehood, which they have infused into it.

This habitual neglect of accuracy in the common talk of social life has a strange tendency to spread to other things more serious than talk—a tendency, we say, for we are aware that its power when exerted in other directions may be successfully resisted by a sturdy principle. It would be going beyond the fact to say that people who have little or no regard for the exact truth in their domestic or social chat, are equally careless about it in their commercial transactions. Perfect honesty in their dealings with others, in all matters of business, may have been early inculcated upon, and religiously observed by, individuals who are inveterately prone to romancing. But these, after all, are exceptions. The odds are, that they who but loosely recognise the claims of truth upon their daily speech, will grow to undervalue them in their daily conduct, particularly in that rather wide department of human affairs in which the code of honour is the only standard of obligation. With the majority of men, an unchecked indulgence of the habit of romancing shades off, after awhile, into the habit of lying, and between that and dishonesty the intervening ground is but a narrow descent. Many a man has found himself lower down in the scale of morality than he ever believed it possible for him to fall, owing to the absence of those checks, singly and separately so apparently insignificant, but in the sum total of their preservative influence so incalculably powerful, which would have been imposed upon him by a constant regard to accuracy in trifles. No one knows to what an extent his whole after-life may be shaped, whether for weal or woe, by a single instance of compliance



with, or resistance to, temptation to deviate from the straight line of truth, even in a matter of confessedly minor importance. The first determined adherence to what is accurately true, because it is accurately true, may become, and is in the way to become, the first of a series of such acts—and the momentous question whether life is to tend indefinitely upwards or downwards may hinge upon any one particular exemplification of moral strength or weakness in this respect.

Unfortunately, moreover, inattention to accuracy is a moral defect which frequently involves others in disagreeable and sometimes disastrous consequences. A man may walk under a cloud all the rest of his days—under a cloud, too, which enervates his moral fibre as well as damps his enjoyment of life, owing to a false impression of him made by a purely imaginative, or, at best, a grossly exaggerated account of something he has said or done, given at a critical period of his history, and, may be, without the least tinge of malice, by another. Some silly invention respecting him, known to be false when launched, and thrust into currency merely to gratify a momentary ambition of saying a smart thing, may lie between a man and the fondest aim of his life, and utterly frustrate his attempts to realise it. A word or two of exaggeration may drop as vitriol upon the tenderest ties and dissolve them for ever. A high-flown description may awaken desire where it was least expected, prompting to a course of laborious and self-denying action doomed to terminate in undeserved but bitter disappointment. We are none of us sufficiently alive to the possible effect of our own looseness of statements upon the minds of others—nor can we ever know for how much we have made ourselves responsible by departing, on any occasion, from the strictest accuracy. Falsehood or fiction in social converse may, for ought we can tell, be the whisper which brings down the avalanche upon a village.

But resolute and persevering effort to be accurate in all things, in speech and in action, in trivial as well as in important affairs, besides steering our course clear of a dangerous region of shoals and sunken rocks, will be found to conduct us into the very heart of what the unobserving take to be a singularly lucky convergence of advantages. It is not at all an uncommon experience growing out of habitual compliance with duty in this respect, that, in the most critical turns of life, things, somehow or other, turn up marvellously right—and the fact is set down to good fortune. And yet when we trace it up to its causes, we shall almost invariably discover habitual accuracy to be the true explanation of the phenomenon. In the first place, it is an invigorating discipline of our powers, both mental and moral. Then, it discourages loose expectations, and roots up, before they have acquired body enough to do mischief, poisonous misapprehensions. Moreover, every step it takes is upon firm ground. All its work is solid as far as it goes—and not solid only, but nicely adapted to the demands of each occasion. These, after all, are the conditions usually prescribed by Providential law as best fitted to prepare men for contingent emergencies. Where they are observed, there is generally a striking co-adaptation between what a man is in himself, and what happens to him from without. To a considerable extent, he who is accurately true to persons will constrain them to be true in the main to him—perhaps, to a still greater extent, he who studies accuracy in his dealings with things, will seldom have to complain that things disappoint him. This is really the secret of what his neighbours call his good luck—an established correspondence between ends and means. They who give *care* (for this it is to be accurate) to all they think, or say, or do, will gather, in the ordinary results of carefulness, a rich harvest. "For what a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

#### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Advices have been received from New York to Feb. 12th. The Federals have gained successes both in the west and east.

Seven Federal gunboats, under the command of Commodore Foote, attacked Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, on the 6th inst., and after an hour and a quarter's severe firing from the gunboats, Fort Henry, with the Confederate General Tilgham and sixty prisoners, surrendered unconditionally. The fort contained twenty guns, and offered a strong resistance. The boiler of the Federal gunboat Essex exploded, killing thirty persons. The Federal land forces did not arrive until after the termination of the engagement. The Federal cavalry are reported to be in active pursuit of the retreating Confederate forces.

Forts Henry and Donnellson are considered important points, as they guard the railroad connection of Memphis and Columbus with Bowling Green, and

their capture would open the navigation of Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

The Federals have since seized the bridge across the Tennessee River, thus cutting off the main communication between Memphis and Columbus. General Grant was going to attack Fort Donnellson with eight batteries of artillery. The place is reported to be occupied by 8,000 Confederates. It was rumoured that the Confederates had evacuated Bowling Green.

General Burnside's expedition has taken possession of Roanoke Island, North Carolina, and completely destroyed the Confederate fleet. On the 9th inst. the expedition attacked Elizabeth City, which the inhabitants evacuated. Elizabeth City was completely burnt either by the inhabitants or the shells from the Federal fleet. The Federals had occupied Elizabeth City, and were advancing on Eden Town. The engagement was severe. It is reported that there were 1,000 killed and wounded on each side. The Southern journals consider the loss of these positions as very serious, and acknowledge that the only impediments against Burnside's expedition marching on Norfolk are the swamps, marshes, and sickness. The *Baltimore Clipper* says that a panic prevailed at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

On the 6th, the House of Representatives passed the Treasury Note Bill, with the legal tender clause, by a large majority. The report sent by the Europa that the legal tender clause had been rejected was incorrect. The House of Representatives has passed the Senate Bill for the issue of 11,000,000 dols. in demand notes.

The Defence Committee in Congress will report in favour of the establishment of a national foundry and depot of arms at Chicago, naval depots on Lakes Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, and the construction of fortifications along the northern frontier.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution, to the effect that no system of taxation bringing less than 150,000,000 dols. annually is adequate to meet the exigencies of the Federal Government.

General Stone, who commanded at Ball's Bluff, has been arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette. Colonel Gorman, of the Minnesota First, has been put in temporary command of Stone's column. The facts brought to light in this case, and the necessary action consequent upon their discovery, have greatly affected General McClellan, both in body and spirit. Visitors who called upon him learned that he was confined to his room, with his physician in attendance, and were consequently excluded.

A Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* had been arrested and incarcerated on the charge of being a spy, and for violating the rules and regulations of the War Department.

The Confederate Government had declined to admit Mr. Fish and Bishop Ames into the Southern States.

The Emperor Napoleon's speech to the Corps Législatif was generally well received in New York, and affected the stock market favourably.

The Senate Finance Committee will report on the bill for the issue of 150,000,000 dols. of Treasury Notes as legal tender, and making the interest on Government bonds payable in coin.

The *Morning Star* publishes a letter from its special correspondent, now in Washington, who "refers to several important measures about to be submitted to Congress, which give us the greatest reason to hope for the speedy abolition of slavery. The programme is to abolish that nefarious institution in the district of Columbia, to apply the principle of compensated emancipation to the Border States, and to reduce the rebel States to the status of Territories, at the same time restoring the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the National Territories. These measures, there is every reason to believe, will receive the sanction of the Government." We fear the report is too good to be true.

General Beauregard was at Nashville.

The state of the roads is represented as bad in the extreme, rendering the movement of a regiment, without baggage, not to talk of an army with artillery, an utter impossibility. It is said that a month at least of unbroken weather will scarcely suffice to render the roads fit for military operations on a large scale.

In the Senate, on the 11th, a petition, signed by 25,315 persons, in favour of homœopathic practice in the army, was also presented, with several others of lesser importance. Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, offered a series of resolutions declaratory of the relation of the Government with certain States, which were laid on the table by twenty-one to fifteen. They advocated emancipation as a war measure.

Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, was labouring under severe indisposition.

General Fremont was to receive an important command, having disapproved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War the charges of corruption alleged against him.

#### DIGEST OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The Emperor of the French does not seem to stand much in fear of the Episcopal Bench. The Pope had invited the bishops of the Catholic world to Rome: nominally, to assist in the canonisation of certain martyrs who died in Japan; really, to discuss the possibility of including the temporal power among ecclesiastical dogmas. The letter inviting them had been published in France without the Emperor's consent, and the French Government demanded an explanation. Cardinal Antonelli replied that the letter conveyed no command, and was merely a private document; but the Emperor is not to be deceived. He has accordingly pro-

hibited the bishops from even asking for leave to quit France while the Council is going on,—a deadly blow to its weight as an ecclesiastical representative body. Meanwhile, the Senate have suggested in their reply to the Imperial address that the allowances of the curés ought to be increased. This suggestion—a bold effort to secure the aid of the inferior clergy against their bishops, was received with great approbation. On Italian affairs the address praises the moderation of the Emperor, but expresses a keen regret "at still encountering immoderate pretensions, and sometimes resistance and immobility."

The debate on the address in the Senate, which ranged over three or four days, has led to unusual scenes. M. S. d'Aguesseau regretted that the draught of the address was silent upon the control given to the interior administration of the Empire, more especially considering the measures taken against the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the protection accorded to a licentious press. He also spoke against the paragraph of the address relative to Italy. M. Pietri protested against the attacks made upon the Administration of the Interior, and said that as soon as the Empire brought forward the great international questions, the men belonging to the old parties made opposition to it.

"The Napoleonic dynasty," continued M. Pietri, "is the incarnation of the genius of France, and will reign as long as it renews its strength in the resources of democracy and liberty."

M. Pietri maintained that the Pope, as a temporal sovereign, is subjected to the fate of his neighbours, the absolute sovereigns. Cardinal Morlot repelled the distinction which it was sought to establish between the French clergy and the clergy of other countries, and said: "The French clergy have but one wish, viz., the prompt solution of the great question of the Papacy, and that this solution may be as happy a one as all good and sincere Catholics desire." The general discussion then closed, and the first paragraph of the address was adopted. At the reading of the second paragraph, M. Larochejaquelin pointed out the dangers caused by an anarchical press.

On Saturday Prince Napoleon spoke in defence of the Government, and described the state of society at the time when the laws on the press were promulgated. He continued:—

The Marquis de Larochejaquelin has put forth a programme against revolution. I myself defend revolution, and am of opinion that it is necessary to give the press more liberty; but we differ on principles. There is but one justification for the existence of the Empire, and that is when it becomes an application of the principles of revolution well understood.

Speaking of the banquet given to Signor Ratazzi, Prince Napoleon proved that a toast was proposed by Signor Ratazzi in honour of the Emperor, whose bust was in the room, while in the Papal army the bust of the Emperor had on some occasion been broken. The Prince alluded to the incident of Mgr. Mérode and General Goyon, and added, "That is where we must look for hatred to the name of Napoleon and for the name of France." Speaking of the idea of an hereditary power, the Prince quoted the words of the Emperor, who said that his spirit would no longer be with his posterity on the day when they ceased to merit the love and confidence of a great nation. He recalled the return from Elba, when the Emperor traversed France, in the midst of cries of "Down with the emigrants! Down with the nobles! Down with traitors!" [At this point of the Prince's speech great tumult and agitation arose in the Senate, and several demands were made that the speaker should be called to order. Many senators believed that the Prince said "Down with the priests!" mistaking the word *traitres* for *prêtres*.] Prince Napoleon continued:—

To me the Empire signifies the glory of France abroad; the destruction of the treaties of 1815 within the limits of the forces and the resources of France; and the unity of Italy, which we have contributed to free. At home the glory of France is in the preservation of order, by a complete system of wise and real liberties, comprising the liberty of the press and unlimited popular instruction, without religious congregations and without institutions which would impose upon us a return to the bigotry of the middle age. (Interruptions.)

The Prince maintained that the system demanded by the Marquis de Larochejaquelin would be another "White Terror" supported by foreign bayonets, and said, "If ever such a policy be followed, the empire will no longer have any reason to exist."

M. de Larochejaquelin replied to the accusations of the Prince.

M. Billault said:—

The Government does not wish to be misunderstood by the country. Yes, the Government of the Emperor is the issue of revolution, of which it is the propagator, director, and moderator. The mission of the Emperor on the morrow of the revolution was to re-establish order by a policy for which he found the tradition. In carrying out that policy the Emperor had the aid of religion, and will not forget that religion is one of the bases of society.

M. Billault maintained the necessity for the legislation on the press of 1852, and besought the Senate to repel excitement and personal discussion.

On Monday M. de Boissy expressed his regret that France had assisted England in revenging herself upon the Chinese. He was of opinion that the money spent in the Crimea and in Italy would have been better applied towards a descent upon England. M. Billault regretted the remarks of M. de Boissy. Language of this description between two great nations equally proud, equally sensitive upon the point of honour, was a misfortune. He thought it useless to revive French animosity towards England, when the policy of the Emperor tended upon the contrary to



appease such feelings. MM. Thayer and Charles Dupin spoke in favour of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The vacancy created in the French Academy by the death of Father Lacordaire has been filled up, the Duke de Broglie having been elected by 22 to 7 votes.

The *Esprit Public* professes to give an outline of the scheme which the French Government intended to propose to the Pope for the settlement of the Italian question, had he consented to entertain it. The plan was to leave the Pope with the nominal sovereignty of Rome and the district around, but practically the Italian Government would have been its rulers.

It is stated that a camp of 40,000 men is about to be formed by the French Government at the foot of the Pyrenees.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon has addressed an autograph letter to the King of Prussia, urging him to recognise the Kingdom of Italy.

The dispute between Austria and Prussia still absorbs public attention throughout Germany. Three notices of motion have already been given in the Prussian Parliament on the subject, all in a sense opposed to the dogmas laid down in the now famous despatch of the Würzburg coalitionists.

On Monday in the sitting of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies upon the German question, Count Bernstorff said:—

The point of view from which the Government regards this question is exhibited in the well-known recent notes. The Government of the King recognises that the necessity of the union of German States under one single head in military and diplomatic affairs is bound up with Parliamentary representation. But as the realisation of such a union depends upon negotiations, it is impossible to enter into further details respecting its extent.

The Government recognises that the Chamber is at present called upon to express an opinion respecting this question, and will welcome a declaration in accordance with its own views. It especially finds support of its endeavours in the proposals of the Grabow party. The motion of the party of progress, although harmonising in direction with that of the Grabow party, is based upon assumptions in point of principle which the Government is unable to adopt.

A letter from Berlin of the 19th says:—"The recognition of the kingdom of Italy is now a *fait accompli*. The King yesterday signed a document which implies it, namely, a note to the Prussian Minister at Turin, and which was immediately communicated to Count de Launay, the Minister of King Victor Emmanuel at the Prussian court."

The Turin correspondent of the *Morning Star* says that the Bourbonians in Rome are organising a new invasion of the Neapolitan provinces, and are so perfectly confident of success this time that they are already discussing the expediency of abolishing constitutional government when Francis II. is reinstated in Naples. Francis II. is reported to have determined upon crossing the Neapolitan frontier this time in person. The month of May is fixed for the grand coup. The Italian Government is aware of the preparations, but does not seem much frightened.

The Countess Alfieri, niece of Count Cavour, has published a letter protesting against the disclosure of those portions of the statesman's correspondence which have just created so much sensation. She complains of the breach of confidence which has been committed, and which she declares appears to have had no other object than to forward the political interests of a party, by representing its leader as the sharer of all Cavour's plans and secrets.

General Garibaldi is stated to enjoy perfectly good health, and to be entirely given to agriculture. Thirty-four peasants have been sent over to him, who are engaged in ploughing a large tract of land along the coast; and if this continues, the Island of Capraia will be soon completely transformed. The general constantly receives addresses and presents from his friends. He passes his evenings in reading the journals.

It is stated that the Pope has been burning a great number of secret documents, while a vast mass of papers which it was not thought desirable to destroy have been sent to Civita Vecchia, on their way to Trieste and Vienna. The Papal court is thus preparing for an early removal, and the direction in which the treasures have been sent indicates the intended refuge of the Holy Father.

Numbers of families are reduced to beggary by the inundation in the valley of the Danube, their few cattle or little flocks drowned, their winter seed washed out of the ground, their agricultural implements floated away, and not to be recovered. Many houses and cottages have also fallen into ruins, the flood having lasted long enough to sap their foundations, and crumble the ill-combated materials of their walls. Among the curious incidents of the inundation, it is mentioned that in some places the water subsided so suddenly that the large Danubian fish were caught and remained on land and the peasants went fishing in the fields. An instance is cited of a fish weighing 46lbs. having been captured in this manner. Hibernating animals have been disturbed from their winter sleep, and in a communication to an Hungarian paper it is stated that large snakes were seen making their way over the fields to escape the advancing waters.

Letters from Venice state that unwonted vigour has lately been displayed in urging forward the completion and improvement of the fortifications throughout the province. The same activity has likewise prevailed in the naval department.

There has been an insurrection at Nauplia, Greece. A late telegram from the *Piræus* states that the insurgents who occupy the citadel of Nauplia had demanded to be allowed to capitulate, and that the insurrection would be thus subdued. It is believed that the King will change the Ministry, and then dissolve the Chamber.

A brief telegram of China news was published on Wednesday by the *Journal de St. Petersburg*. The rebellion is spreading in the Shantung and central provinces. The insurgents have intimidated to the English consul at Hangchow that they are about to attack that city, and also Shanghai; and if they meet with resistance, both cities will be destroyed.

An overland telegram dated Canton, January 15th, is as follows:—"Ningpo is still occupied by the rebels, and the streets of the city are literally strewn with dead bodies. The rebels continue to display moderation towards foreigners. The English missionaries have been ordered to quit Ningpo by the Consul. Hangchow is reported to have fallen into the hands of the rebels. Mr. Parkes goes to England by this mail."

The rumoured discovery of a gold-field in Southern India has been confirmed, but its extent and richness have yet to be ascertained. The discoverer is Mr. Le Souef, an Australian, who had heard reports of gold in Dharwar, and spent a month in "prospecting" there. He discovered gold-bearing quartz reefs at Dhonee, and returned to Bombay, whence he will start again to ascertain whether the rocks are indeed as rich as he believes—rich, that is, as those of Australia.

The first meeting of the Legislative Council under the new Presidency was held on the 22nd of January. The Governor-General has published a minute censuring the policy of the Lieutenant-Governor of the indigo districts.

Advices received from Japan state that the new regulations were not at all satisfactory to foreigners. The native orders, in face of the treaty with respect to British commerce, were likely to create dissension. A destructive fire had occurred, the loss by which was estimated at 50,000,000 dolrs. Prince Muto was reported to be dead. His son was making efforts to apprehend the assassins who attacked the British Legation.

The Paris journals publish advices from Vera Cruz to the 16th of January. A council of war was held at that city on the 15th of January, at which the admirals and allied commanders were present. It was decided that no military operations should be undertaken before February, so as to give time to the population to pronounce themselves. The sanitary condition of the troops continued to be excellent.

Advices have been received from Vera Cruz *via* Havannah to the 21st ult. General Gassett and several officers had arrived at Havannah. It was reported that the allies had advanced to Espirito Santo without any fighting. Miramon had sailed for Vera Cruz.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The health of the Empress of Austria is stated to be re-established.

The continental papers announce, as official news, that the King of Portugal is about to marry the young sister of the late Queen of Portugal.

THE FRENCH MURDERER.—We recently gave some account of the terrible murders of females committed by a Frenchman named Dumollard. The man is now lying in prison under sentence of death, and it is stated that several letters have been sent to him from England, all of a religious character, exhorting him to repent and die a good Christian. One of them came from a Methodist congregation in London.

PRINCE ALFRED heard of the Prince Consort's demise on his arrival at Havannah on the 21st ult. The flags of all vessels of war were placed at half-mast, and the yards of the Spaniards were depressed as mourning for the Prince Consort, and every fifteen minutes guns were fired till an hour before dusk, when the St. George fired thirty minute guns, and afterwards the Donegal fired thirty. His Royal Highness would proceed to Bermuda.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The reports which have for some time been in circulation relative to a negotiation of marriage being on foot between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandrina of Glucksburg, eldest daughter of Prince Christian, the heir presumptive of the Crown of Denmark, have lately received a further measure of confirmation. We are enabled to state that the Prince met the Princess when on his way to Vienna, and that the marriage in question may now be regarded as an event which is certainly in store for the future.

DISSIPATION AMONGST OUR TROOPS IN BRITISH AMERICA.—The Nova Scotia correspondent of the *Star* writes:—"The troops sent out here are in a wretched condition; and what between drink, dissipation, and rowdiness, we should much prefer that they had been sent on direct to Canada, or to Timbuctoo. I cannot trust my pen to describe the scenes of beastly intoxication by soldiers, on Sundays and week days, in this hitherto quiet town." The *Presbyterian Witness* has the following:—"There are now about 5,000 troops in this garrison. Many of them are sober, intelligent men; but the vast majority are of a different stamp. The amount of drunkenness to be seen in our streets is appalling. Six men have already perished through cold, and bad rum!"

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday the House met for a very short time, and adjourned at a few minutes after a quarter-past five o'clock.

#### THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

On Friday Lord TAUBO brought forward the subject of Government interference in regard to the proposed volunteer review at Brighton at Easter, and urged that the principle of non-interference by the War Department which had been laid down was departed from in order to compose the rivalry which existed between two noble lords, commanders of volunteer corps; and it was on account of the success of the review last year that the present movement to prevent another, except under Government auspices, had been initiated.

Earl DE GREY and RUPON declined to follow the noble lord into the personal question he had raised. As to the proposed review at Brighton, no strictly official application had been received, and no intimation of it had been given to the Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex; but the War-office had been informed that Lord Ranelagh was in communication with the Lord-Lieutenant on the subject, and if it was found that 10,000 or 20,000 volunteers were assembled, it was the intention of the Government to appoint Lord Clyde to take the command, and that gallant officer had accepted it.

Lord HARDINGE expressed his belief that the course taken by the Government would be satisfactory to the general body of the volunteers.

The House adjourned at a quarter to seven.

Lord ST. LEONARD's laid on the table two Bills, one to improve the law relating to real estate, and the other to protect the purchasers of real property. The object of the latter was to give purchasers of real property a good title after the lapse of twenty years. He hoped the Bill would be referred to a Select Committee, together with the five Bills on the same subject. Both Bills were read a first time.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter past five o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICES ABOLITION BILL.

On Wednesday Mr. HADFIELD moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved an amendment that the bill be rejected. He considered that there was nothing illiberal in the obligation imposed upon the Dissenters who took corporate office that they should not use any power which they might obtain in virtue of their office to the prejudice of the Church of England. He sincerely regretted that the hon. member for Sheffield should think fit to persevere in this attempt, which was not an attempt to establish religious freedom, but an attempt to direct the powers of the corporations against the Church of England; therefore, he (Mr. Newdegate) held it was a proposal to create confusion amongst the institutions of the country, and for the reasons he had stated, and from no wish to limit any man's religious freedom, which he valued as much as any man in that House, he should feel it his duty to move that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT appealed to the hon. member not to press his measure, which was far too important to be left in the hands of any private member, who could not give the securities which the friends of the Church would require. He, therefore, hoped the hon. member would consent to leave the question in the hands of the Government.

Sir G. GREY did not think that this was a matter of that importance which required that it should be taken out of the hands of the hon. member for Sheffield. The importance of the subject was rather exaggerated by both sides. The grievances complained of were rather theoretical than practical; and the apprehensions entertained by the hon. member for Warwickshire had no substantial foundation. The declarations afforded no real security to the Church of England; and he did not believe that those who proposed them believed that they would afford any. They were intended to calm certain apprehensions which were then no doubt honestly entertained, but which he believed had now entirely vanished. The question was now whether, after forty years' experience, any real value was derived from the declarations, and, if not, whether it was worth while to retain them; Parliament had expressed the opinion that it was not by passing the Indemnity Act annually, and this Act practically removed the grievances that would exist if the declarations were enforced rigidly on all occasions. He would now, as on former occasions, give his vote for the second reading.

Sir M. PETO said that the best proof that the Non-conformists had a grievance was the passing of the Indemnity Act. The declarations afforded no protection whatever to the Church, but were rather a source of weakness, diminishing her usefulness, which after all was the only thing that would preserve her position. As she enlarged and widened her sphere of action she could afford to give others the civil equality which was due to them. He was sure the hon. member for Warwickshire might dismiss his fears, as the passing of the bill would not have the slightest possible effect in the direction he feared.

Mr. WALPOLE said that the declarations afforded no security to the Church, and, at the same time, were not a source of grievance; and that being so



case it was a matter of perfect indifference what was done with them. For himself, he had held that it was not worth while to disturb a settlement of a long-vested question, as he could not see any grievance in the law as it now stood.

The House divided on the motion for the second reading of the bill:—

For the motion ... 63

Against it ... 54

Majority ... —9

The bill was then read a second time.

#### MARRIAGES OF AFFINITY BILL.

Mr. M. MILNES moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. LYON protested against the haste with which the measure had been pressed on, considering that it was now made to apply to Scotland and Ireland.

Mr. COLLIER at some length supported, and Mr. Blackburn, on religious grounds, opposed the bill.

Mr. HEADLAM declined to enter into the theological question, but expressed his belief that the measure was adapted to meet an admitted grievance, and he should vote for it.

Lord B. CREIL, having argued against the measure, moved its rejection.

Sir G. GREY stated that he should pursue the course he had hitherto adopted, and vote for the bill as a measure which, on a balance of advantages, was likely to prove beneficial to society. Unless, however, the feeling of the House in its favour was decidedly and unequivocally expressed, he did not think it would be desirable to continue to agitate the public mind by fruitless discussion of the subject.

Mr. WALPOLE expressed himself strongly opposed to the measure, and maintained that no law had ever done more to elevate the tone of the character of women and to give them a proper status in the consideration of men, than that which put the sexes on an equal social footing. He warned the House against tampering with a question which went to the very root of the well-being of society, and characterised the bill as fraught with danger to the general welfare, while it would only relieve a few persons from the consequences of their own selfish conduct.

Mr. BUXTON maintained, in opposition to what had been said by the opponents of the bill, that this was a poor man's question; 1,100,000 persons had petitioned for an alteration of the law, and it was vain to suppose that such a number of signatures was obtained through any machinery that could be used for that purpose. The Jews, who must be the best interpreters of their own law, had from the beginning contracted those marriages; and nineteen bishops, two archbishops, and between 400 and 500 clergymen in London and its neighbourhood had expressed the opinion that there was nothing in the law of God against such marriages. A number of the Dissenting body and of the Protestant brethren across the Atlantic and the German Ocean had taken the same view. (Hear, hear.)

Sir E. COLEBROOK supported the bill.

Mr. SPOONER, having carefully examined the question, and from experience gained from his knowledge of Birmingham, had come to the conclusion that such a measure was desirable for the well-being of society.

Mr. A. KINNAIRD opposed the bill, believing it to be not in consonance with the feeling of the people of Scotland.

Mr. MILNES, in an elaborate reply, went into the question principally from a social point of view, pointing out the anomaly of prohibiting marriages of this kind in this country, when they were the common usage in the colonies; and, in reference to the legal status of a sister-in-law, observed that in the case of a legacy left by a man to his wife's sister, the law treated her not as a near relative, but as an alien in blood and kin, and made her pay the same legacy duty as a stranger. His right hon. friend opposite (Mr. Walpole) wished to perpetuate a state of things whereby a marriage that was good in Sydney was not good in Victoria, and a marriage that was good in Canada was not good in England. (Hear, hear.) He brought forward this bill in no theoretical or poetical spirit. ("Hear," and laughter.) He wished the House to look into the homes of 5,000 or 6,000 Englishmen at the present time disturbed by the state of the law.

The House then divided.

For the second reading ... 144

Against it ... 133

Majority for the second reading—11

The bill was accordingly read a second time.

In Committee of Ways and Means, a sum of 993,474*l.* was granted towards making good supply to 31st March, 1862.

Sir H. CAIRNS obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the solemnisation and registration of marriages in Ireland.

Mr. M. GIBSON obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the fraudulent marking of merchandise.

The House adjourned at half past four.

#### THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN COLUMBIA.

On Thursday, in reply to a question put by Mr. Caird, the Under Secretary for the Colonies confirmed the reports of the almost fabulous mineral wealth of British Columbia, official accounts of which are about to be laid upon the table. The gold-fields are, however, remote from the coast, and the country wants the means of communication.

#### THE WRITS FOR GLOUCESTER AND WAKEFIELD.

Mr. BERKELEY moved the issue of the writs for the election of two members for Gloucester, which

have long been suspended. The hon. gentleman at some length complained of the treatment which that city has received, and vindicated its right to be represented.

On the part of the Government, Sir G. GREY offered no opposition to the motion.

Mr. DISRAELI considered that no other course was open to the Government, and proceeded to argue that the temporary disfranchisement of Gloucester had been arbitrary and unconstitutional, inasmuch as no legislation on the subject had taken place.

After some discussion, the motion was agreed to.

Major EDWARDS moved the issue of the writ for Wakefield, which was agreed to, and the writ ordered to issue.

#### BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN IRELAND.

Sir R. PEEL moved for leave to bring in a bill for the registration of births and deaths in Ireland, which was given after some discussion, in which several Irish members objected to one provision of the bill, that of putting the district registration into the hands of the constabulary.

#### THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADE.

The O'DONOGHUE moved for several returns respecting the Southern blockade. He said he was anxious that the House should be in possession of accurate information on the subject. All the facts they had went to demonstrate the complete efficiency of the blockade, and he emphatically protested against any idea of recognising the independence of the Confederate States.—Mr. LAYARD said that the Government were unable to give the information which was asked for, and after a few remarks from the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the matter dropped.

Mr. WHALLEY moved for certain returns connected with Maynooth College, which were ordered.

Mr. M'MAHON moved for and obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the procedure in the county courts.

The House adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

#### THE ISLAND OF SAN JUAN.

On Friday, in answer to Mr. Haliburton, Lord PALMERSTON said that the part occupation of the island of San Juan by the Americans was the result of an arrangement by which England and America were to occupy different parts of the island, with a hundred men each. Since then negotiations had been going on for a final settlement of the question, until the breaking out of the civil war in the United States, when it was suspended, and so remained.

#### DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Mr. MAGUIRE called attention to the existence of serious distress in Ireland. He contended that in 1861 there was less production of cereals than in 1847; and that the quantity of live stock reared had diminished instead of increased; and, in fact, that there was a steady falling off in the capital of the country.

Sir ROBERT PEEL admitted that long since there were apprehensions of distress in Ireland, owing to the failure of the crops; and the Government had foreseen and taken steps to meet and avert it; and there was a readiness on the part of the Treasury, at his request, to meet any expenditure which might be necessary to assist the action of the Poor-law system. Notwithstanding the distress which undoubtedly existed, the sanitary condition of the people was never better—very little fever, none in some districts. It was true that the harvest was bad, but the market and fair returns showed that the supply of food in the country was not deficient, and the prices not unusually high. As regarded fuel, although the peat supply was defective, yet coal was much used now in Ireland, and he could state that no less than 115 coal depôts for the supply of the poor had been established by landowners in the west of Ireland. The right hon. gentleman referred to numerous documents, showing that the statements of distress were much exaggerated. By a comparison of statistics he showed that there was a greater comparative Poor-law relief in Lancashire and Norfolk than in Ireland; and on the whole he contended that the distress was not beyond the power of local exertions to relieve.

Observations upon the condition of Ireland and the conduct of the Government, more or less conflicting, were made by Mr. Dawson, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Scully, Mr. P. Urquhart, and other Irish members.

Mr. WHALLEY made some strong remarks upon the conduct of the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland.

Mr. MAGUIRE withdrew his motion.

#### THE RECENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN ITALY.

In reply to Mr. Griffith, Lord PALMERSTON said it was quite true that in almost every part of Italy there had been a strong manifestation of an earnest desire that Rome should be the central capital of the Italian Kingdom, and that the temporal power of the Pope should cease. (Cheers.) He believed that that feeling had been nowhere more strongly felt or more decidedly expressed than in the city of Rome itself. (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty's Government, however, had taken no part in regard to those opinions, and no instructions had been given to Sir James Hudson to make any remonstrance on the subject to the Government of Turin; nor, as far as he was aware, had Sir James taken any step on his own authority. There was, therefore, no truth in the report, if such a report was current, that Sir J. Hudson had, in concert with the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors, addressed a remonstrance to Baron Ricasoli against the expression of national feeling. (Hear, hear.)

#### QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICES ABOLITION BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill,

Mr. NEWDEGATE said it was rather early for private members to put their Bills down for Government

nights. He should not oppose this stage of the bill, but hoped that the third reading would be fixed for a Wednesday.

Mr. B. OSBORNE thought the hon. gentleman was showing a settled disposition to harass the hon. member for Sheffield, who had charge of the bill. (Laughter.) He looked upon this Session as essentially a private members' Session—(hear, hear),—and unless private members were to be permitted to proceed with their little reforms he did not see how they were to employ themselves till the 1st of June, when it was understood that the Session was to be finished. (Great cheering.) There was ample time "and verge enough" for private members if they were not interrupted, for the Government were intent on the pleasant occupation of lying on their oars. (Hear, hear.) They intended to do nothing, and very wisely, for they could do nothing. He appealed, then, to the hon. gentleman not to oppose this puny bit of reform, so that the House, when it separated, might be able to boast of having done something.

The bill passed through committee, and the third reading was fixed for Wednesday next (this day).

#### KENSINGTON AND BAYSWATER ROAD.

Mr. W. COWPER moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the London Coal and Wine Duties Con- tinuance Act, 1861, and to authorise the formation of a road between Kensington-gore and Bayswater, and to apply the proceeds of the Metropolis Improve- ment Fund account towards defraying the cost of the construction of such road.

A discussion took place, at the end of which Mr. B. OSBORNE moved the rejection of the bill.

A division took place, when, there being only twenty-nine members present, the House adjourned at twenty minutes past twelve.

#### CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

On Monday, in answer to Mr. S. EATCOURT, Sir C. DOUGLAS said that, in the absence of his hon. friend the member for Tavistock (Sir J. Trelawny) who was prevented by indisposition from being present, he begged to state there was no intention of bringing forward the Church-rates Abolition Bill on Ash Wednesday. It had remained on the paper for that day by mistake, and he would take care that ample notice should be given to the right hon. gentleman and the House generally when the bill would be proceeded with.

#### BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—SIR R. PEEL AND THE O'DONOGHUE.

A scene of more than ordinary excitement then took place. It appears that in consequence of cer- tain expressions made use of by Sir R. Peel during the Irish debate on Friday night, The O'Donoghue considered himself insulted, and therefore employed Major Gavin to demand satisfaction from the hon. baronet. Lord PALMERSTON on Monday evening brought the matter formally before the House. He stated that on Friday evening the O'Donoghue in- formed him that he was aggrieved by the remarks of Sir Robert Peel, and on going home he at once wrote to the hon. baronet warning him against accepting a challenge, on the ground that it would, at the same time, be a violation of the regulations of the House and a public scandal. He further begged his right hon. friend to send to him any gentleman who might wait upon him. On Monday a gentle- man called at his house, and after explaining the nature of his mission, he (Lord Palmerston) told him that he should bring the subject before the House. After this statement the SPEAKER called upon The O'Donoghue to express his regret at what had occurred, and to give an assurance that the matter should go no further. Major GAVIN then recounted the steps which he had deemed it necessary to take in order to vindicate the honour of his friend. The SPEAKER again called upon The O'Donoghue to make the *amende honorable* to the House. The hon. member then made a personal explanation, from which it appeared that the epithet "mannikin traitors," which was employed by the Irish Secretary in reference to a meeting attended by The O'Donoghue at Dublin, excited his indignation, and led to the hostile message. He made some severe personal remarks on the right hon. gentleman, for which he was called to order; but he ultimately promised that the affair should go no further, and this amusing episode then terminated.

#### THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Before Lord Clarence Paget made the Ministerial statement embodying the navy estimates, Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, Mr. BENTINCK, Sir F. SMITH, and other members, indulged in various criticisms respect- ing the management of the navy, and interrogated the noble lord on various points. Sir J. ELPHIN- STONE especially urged the re-appointment of the Admiralty Committee. After Lord CLARENCE PAGET had answered these questions, Mr. LINDSAY reiterated his conviction that the naval preparations of France were grossly exaggerated last year, and that there was no justifiable ground for the alarm which had been created in this country, and which led to the enormous expenses of last year. Mr. BAXTER confirmed this view of the the question.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply,

Lord C. PAGET, in moving the Navy Estimates, began by adverting briefly to the observations made by Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Baxter. He asserted that the account he had given of the French iron fleet was true; that the vessels he had enumerated were all in existence and in progress. He then proceeded to explain various matters connected with the de- tails of the estimates. The total amount asked for the year 1862-63 was 11,794,305*l.*, being a diminu-



tion of expenditure, compared with 1861-62, of 846,283*l*. The actual decrease in the number of men was 2,200, the number of men and boys to be voted this year being 76,000, against 78,200 last year. The number of boys was the same. He next stated the number of vessels on the home and foreign stations, the total force afloat being 160 vessels. The total number of men to be maintained afloat was 54,200. The loyal Naval Reserve, whose noble conduct he eulogised, amounted to 10,100 men, and the cost, including all items, was 13*l*. per man annually. He calculated that the future cost on account of pensions would be 3*l*. per man. Adding to this force that of the Naval Coast Volunteers, he thought we were coming to a satisfactory state as to the force at home and our reserves. After noticing the force of boys under training, and their cost, he entered into details showing the satisfactory state of the fleet, describing the progress made in improving the condition of the seamen, one step of which was by reducing the complement of ships to obviate the objection that vessels were overcrowded. Corporal punishment had diminished in the navy. The Admiralty had taken measures to effect what the navy wanted—organisation in barracks. He then gave the numbers of steamships afloat and building, the grand total being 580; and details of the reduction of the armament of ships, pointing out the advantages attending the reduction. He next approached the subject of iron-cased ships, and the progress made in their preparation. There were fifteen in progress, eleven of which would be completed this year, one next year, and the whole number in 1864. With regard to their cost, that of the *Warrior* was 354,885*l*., without the armament, which cost 13,000*l*. The reports which the Admiralty had received of the qualities of that vessel justified him in saying that she was fit to go round the world; the sinister reports respecting her, he believed to be totally without foundation. After referring to certain experiments in relation to a new class of iron vessels, and to details in relation to the future of our iron fleet, Lord Clarence entered upon an explanation of the several items of the estimates, replying as he proceeded to observations made in the preliminary discussions, in doing what he indicated the intention of the Government regarding the enlargement of docks, the construction of naval barracks, and the erection of hydraulic machinery by which iron plates might be bent and put upon the ships on the spot.

On the first vote, the debate, which was of great length, extended to most of the topics embraced in the speech of Lord C. Paget.

After several votes had been agreed to, the chairman was ordered to report progress.

Some further business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at five minutes past twelve o'clock.

### Law and Police.

THE SYDENHAM Church-rate case came before the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday, in the shape of a rule calling upon the Official Principal of the Consistory Court of London to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue against his proceeding in a suit instituted by the churchwardens of the district parish of St. Bartholomew, Sydenham, against Richard Beale, for subtraction of Church-rates. The facts of the case have so often appeared in our columns that we need not repeat them. "Upon the whole," said Mr. Justice Wightman, in delivering the judgment of the Court, "we think that, though the Legislature, in terms taken according to their strict literal meaning, only authorises, by the 70th and 71st sections of the 58th George III., cap. 45, a rate for the repair of the church, it intended to include within those terms a rate for the expenses necessary for the due performance of the offices of the church, as well as for the repairs of the fabric, and we therefore are of opinion that the rule for a prohibition should be discharged." Mr. Smith said he was instructed to ask their lordships for costs. The churchwardens had been compelled to resist this rule, though they had no funds out of which to repay themselves. Mr. Justice Wightman said it was a question not free from doubt, and one that might be very fairly raised. The court were not disposed to give costs. Rule discharged without costs.

### Miscellaneous News.

PARAFFIN.—Another fatal explosion of paraffin oil is reported. Mr. Cotherall, of 12, Suffolk-street, Islington, was assisting his sister in filling a lamp, when it exploded, and the burns proved fatal. The inquest has been opened, but stands adjourned.

GREAT FOG IN LONDON.—During the hours of Divine service, on Sunday morning, London was visited by a very heavy fog. The darkness was at one time nearly equal to that of night, and the churches had to be fully lighted up.

THE PYTHONESS is continuing to perform her incubatory duties with true maternal perseverance, the bunches of eggs being carefully gathered within each coil. The serpent has not yet broken her fast, but appears in excellent health. It is expected that the process of incubation will occupy about three weeks longer.

THE ADULTERATION OF BREAD.—Out of thirty samples of bread recently analysed by the *Lancet* Analytical Sanitary Commission, alum was found in seventeen samples, or more than one half. The quantities ranged, per quartern loaf, between 25.91 grains and 158.06 grains; and per sack of 92 *lb*.

loaves, between 5oz. 4dra and 33oz. 2dra. Bakers using alum are liable to punishment, both under the Bread Act and the recent Act for the Prevention of Adulteration.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—FATAL CASUALTY.—The placing of the Great Eastern on the gridiron on Nayland (Milford Haven) last week was attended with fatality. A boat belonging to the *Blenheim* man-of-war was drawn into the screw of the steamship. Thirteen of the men threw themselves into the water and two of them were drowned. Great complaints are made of a ferryman named Voulks, who was close at hand when the men threw themselves into the water, but made no effort to save them.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—The present entertainment continues to prove attractive, and the last novelties in the way of character and song have met with very great success. A new first part, however, has been written by one of our ablest dramatists, whose name is a guarantee of excellence, and we are promised its performance in a few weeks. In the meantime we hope our readers will take an opportunity of visiting the Gallery before a portion of the admirable impersonations of the Reeds and Mr. Parry is withdrawn.

IMPORT DUTIES IN INDIA.—An important deputation from the manufacturing districts waited upon Lord Palmerston and Sir C. Wood on Friday, to remonstrate against the import duties levied in India on cotton twist and cloth, which they said materially aggravated the distress now existing in Lancashire. Sir Charles Wood, in reply, sympathised with the distress, but said the exports from this country to India had been as large, if not larger, since the imposition of the duties than before. He excused the Indian Government for levying them on the ground of necessity, and promised that they should be repealed as soon as the Indian finances could spare them.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION has already received the earliest instalments of its wares. Liberia was the first to send, and the specimens sent were boxes of palm oil and other oils, dye-woods, &c.—a not very fascinating beginning. Russia, Norway, Belgium, Austria, and some of our home exhibitors have since delivered packages for exhibition. Madagascar has applied for space. By the 10th of March the rooms for the works of art will be dry and ready to receive their decorations. The English and French refreshment contractors are vying with each other in the magnitude of their preparations. The English contractors have ordered 35,000 wine-glasses alone, which implies, we suppose, an expectation of at least some 25,000 simultaneous wine-drinkers in the press of the season. They have provided comfortable table-room for about 3,000 serious diners—diners who will sit down to dine.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The Americans in London celebrated the birthday of Washington on Saturday by a public breakfast at the Freemasons' Tavern. There was a very numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen, who displayed great enthusiasm throughout the entire proceedings. The Bishop of Ohio presided on the occasion. The Hon. C. F. Adams, the American Minister, proposed the toast of the day—"The Memory of Washington"—in a speech characterised by eloquence and good taste. Dr. MacGowan and Mr. George Thompson—the one as an American and the other as an Englishman—responded to the health of "The President of the United States," a toast which was drunk amid great applause. The Hon. F. H. Morse, the American consul in London, who was one of the committee of thirty-three appointed by the House of Representatives to consider and report upon the alleged grievances of the South, laid bare the criminal origin and nefarious designs of the seceding States. Every sentiment favourable to the abolition of slavery was very cordially received.

ANOTHER FEARFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—LOSS OF FORTY-NINE LIVES.—A very serious colliery accident occurred on Wednesday afternoon, at Merthyr Tydvil, in Wales. At the Gethin coal pit, near that town, an explosion of gas took place, and killed the whole of the men who were in the mine at the time. When in full work the pit employs 200 hands, but most fortunately three-fourths of them were not at work at the time of the explosion. Her Majesty's inspector of mines and other scientific gentlemen visited the workings on Thursday. The inquest was formally opened on Friday, and the funeral of the deceased men, forty-nine in number, took place on Saturday. The accumulation of gas is supposed to have taken place during the time the men were at dinner; the workers had all congregated together at the bottom of a gallery, and, it is presumed, had left a door open, diverting the current of air from its proper course, and leaving certain portions of the works without ventilation. On their return to the headings with naked lights the flame rushed headlong into the gas, hence the explosion. The analysis of the lists or roll of death, so far as completed, is as follows:—20 fathers of families, 11 single men, 6 boys, and 7 men supporting widowed mothers, making a total of 44, leaving five yet undescribed.

REFORM CONFERENCE.—When the Reform Conference was held in Leeds, in November last, it was announced that the second conference would be held in London in the early part of the ensuing session. The London conference will commence on the 18th of March. Its interest will be rather increased than diminished by the curt reply of Lord Palmerston to Mr. Cox the other day. The conference is expected to last four days. On the first day will be made the statements from the various delegates in their respective districts; on the second day there will be

a conference with the Liberal members of Parliament; on the third, discussions on such conference, and considerations as to the policy to be adopted to diffuse the agitation through the country; and on the fourth day a deputation will proceed to wait on Lords Palmerston and Russell. In the evening of the last day a great demonstration meeting is to take place in the metropolis. Secretaries of Reform Associations all through the country (trades' associations, co-operative and benefit societies of all kinds), wishing to be represented at the Conference, are requested to communicate immediately with the honorary secretaries of the union, at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street. It is understood that the delegates are to be paid by the bodies sending them, and that the general expenses are to be divided among the different Reform bodies.

### Literature.

#### BICENTENARY BOOKS.

*Joseph Alleine: His Companions and Times; A Memorial of Black Bartholomew, 1662.* By CHARLES STANFORD. London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

"To know the heroic age of Nonconformity correctly and completely," says Mr. Stanford, "we must not only know the men who were then influential from commanding genius and station, but we should know something of the average ministers and the provincial congregations." The remark is a sufficient vindication of the choice of the life of Joseph Alleine, as the subject of a memorial of the Bartholomew's Day of 1662. The name of the author of the well-known and widely useful "Alarm to the Unconverted" calls up to the mind of readers of to-day no personal image, no life-story; but the man is worth knowing, and his history brings before us the life and action of a generation which—judged more truly now than in the day of its reproach and suffering—is admitted to have left behind it imperishable results, in the religious thought and the political liberty of our country. Mr. Stanford rightly conceived that, if a memorial of the English Black Bartholomew were to be prepared at all, it might be made more interesting and more truly instructive by the selection of one of the less prominent of its persecuted worthies. The more celebrated men of the time have been variously commemorated. There were men comparatively obscure, who were not less distinguished by conscientious sacrifice, by lofty devotion, by heroism in suffering; whose lives perhaps represent more truly the general condition of the pastors and people excluded from the National Church by the Act of Uniformity; and which have individual peculiarities and differences of scene and incident, that may fill up with significant details the picture of the great Action which the page of history preserves. Joseph Alleine's life has been appreciated with much insight and just judgment, as combining the necessary elements of intrinsic interest, novelty of materials, and representative significance: and it is very long since a book was given to the library of Nonconformist biography, of such solid work and absorbing attraction, and executed with so much care and fidelity. Nothing, in the shape of biography, better fitted to awaken the attention of our own age to the "good confession" of the early Nonconformists, and to stimulate inquiry in the historical connexions of Nonconformity, could well have been planned: and no one can thoughtfully read without receiving a hallowing impression from the singularly beautiful character and holy life of Alleine; while also rising to an intelligent comprehension of the events that led to the Act of Uniformity, and of the effects on religion and on England of its operation.

Mr. Stanford's task has involved not only extensive reading, but a considerable amount of special research. He seems to have recovered a good many "lost facts"; and to have brought small things to the illustration of great ones, with no slight advantage to the intelligibility and vividness of the more important. The sketch of Mr. Toby Alleine, the worthy citizen of Devizes, and of the social and religious condition of a provincial town at the beginning of the seventeenth century, would deserve a welcome for its own sake, even were it not the introduction to a fuller and nobler story. So, also, the picture of "Life in the Puritan University"—Oxford under Dr. Owen—is exceedingly well done; giving a distinct general impression, which, we are sure, the reader of the history of that time has often felt himself to need, of the real state of learning and tone of social life in the Universities during the Puritan ascendancy. The whole story of the ministry of Alleine is precious; both as a personal example of spiritual excellence and ministerial devotion, and as a mirror of the common religious life of that much calumniated period. The chapter on the Act of Uniformity is a good summary of facts, which might usefully be reproduced at the



present time in a separate form;—especially as it answers by anticipation, with indications where further evidence may be found, almost all the absurd historical and controversial statements with which Churchmen have been seeking to anticipate Nonconformists in the Bicentenary movement. The trial of Alleine before that wretched creature, the Chief-justice Foster, and the account of his imprisonment in Ilchester jail, afford the opportunity of setting forth the sufferings of the Nonconformists under the Caroline persecution, by fines, bonds, transportation, and death in prison—the cases in which the latter took place being estimated by Defoe at 8,000!

We should, of course, make extracts from this work if it were an inaccessible one: but we hope it is about to be diffused by thousands throughout the length and breadth of the land. And we are unspeakably glad to be able to add with emphasis, that, while putting its painful facts in a clear direct light, and while speaking with all plainness and firmness on questions of principle, not a word is uttered throughout the book which does violence to Christian charity or courtesy, or which breathes partiality or prejudice, or which can justly be offensive to any who may most widely differ from the author's ecclesiastical views.

*The English Confessors, after the Reformation to the Days of the Commonwealth.* By THOMAS COLEMAN. London: John Snow.

It will be remembered that Mr. Coleman is the author of an admirable volume, suited in size and character to the requirements of the time, on the "Two Thousand Confessors of 1662;"—a book that has gained much popular favour, and that may be relied on for an accurate historical summary, illustrated with interesting personal details. The work before is a companion volume, devoted to the predecessors of the ejected ministers and their congregations. While attention is chiefly fixed just now on the events following the Restoration, it is indispensable that the preparations for, and sources of, those events should be thoroughly understood. It is the absence of such knowledge of preceding movements in the Church and religious life of England, which alone could at any time create a necessity for that much-misrepresented protest of the late Dr. Winter Hamilton's, which is just now the favourite weapon at Church-Defence meetings, denying that the Black Bartholomew is the—by way of eminence—the memorial day of Independents. Truly, there were others who led the way in Nonconformity; and who, long before 1662, had announced its great principles with a clearness greater than the men of '62 could attain to. To the occasional appearance of the purer and freer reformation tendencies, even from the days of Wycliffe, more justice needs to be done than Mr. Coleman's special purpose permitted; but his introduction does not slur the facts, nor miss their meaning. Of the origin and meaning of the name Puritan,—of the principles on which the Puritans acted, whether as Nonconformists in the Church, or as seceders from the Church,—and of the development of the principles of Separatists into those of Independence in the government of the Church, Mr. Coleman has written with such a firm hold on the chief historical facts that unfold his subject, that scarcely could more interest or greater simplicity be secured. The larger part of the work, however, contains the narrative of the oppressive measures under which the Puritan confessors suffered, in the reigns of Elizabeth, and the first of the Jameses and Charleses; as well as a large collection of facts and snatches of biography that bring out the characteristics of the times, and of the men whose name of reproach is now written on the pillar of history as the condensed expression for the piety, virtue, and vitality of those times. Mr. Coleman then closes with some sensible, outspoken, and most Christian-tempered remarks on the influence of the early confessors whose story he has told, and on the present outlook of a Nonconformist on the ecclesiastical affairs of England. The book is one which deserves all the repute and influence that the volume it companions has obtained.

*Memorable Women of the Puritan Times.* By the Rev. JAMES ANDERSON, author of "Ladies of the Reformation." Two volumes. London: Blackie and Son.

MR. ANDERSON has no wish that his book should be regarded as "controversial": and we owe it to him to say distinctly that it is not so. But we include it in our notice of books suitable for the Bicentenary commemoration, because it covers so much of the ground that our people ought to traverse—the ground of private as well as public life—in order that they may fully know *whom* and *what* they commemorate. And, so far from wishing to have books written with exaggerated colour, and breathing bitterness of soul,—which might lead the thoughtless to commemorate the hate of oppressors, and the mere

sufferings of the oppressed, rather than the conscientiousness and good confession of Christ's faithful,—we are glad exceedingly to direct attention to works having no party spirit and no controversial aim, in which lie the facts, fairly related, to which we wish the mind of the public to be turned.

The women whose lives are here written lived in an age, and almost all stood in personal relations, which necessarily connected their religious movements and implied sympathies of a decided complexion. But it is quite true that they were not "ecclesiastical Amazons"; though a few of them would not have been backward to leap a charger for the faith and for England. The life of Bridget Cromwell, wife first of Henry Ireton, and afterwards of Fleetwood, surely has an intense Puritan colour,—and Mr. Anderson has represented it very effectively and satisfyingly. It is, also, one of those lives which really belong to the special grouping we have given to the set of books before us. With the study of the religion of the Commonwealth period, and then of the repression and depression of religion after the Restoration, one most lawfully associates other lives that are written here. For instance, those of Elizabeth Stewart, mother of Cromwell, and Elizabeth Bourchier, his wife; Mary, the wife of poor Christopher Love, whose sad story shades the memory of Cromwell and his immediate associates—the three daughters (besides Bridget, already named) of the Protector, Elizabeth, who became Claypole; Mary, who married Fauconberg; and Frances, who was wife both of Robert Rich and of Sir John Rusell. Then there is Margaret Charlton, wife of Richard Baxter; and Bridget Ireton, wife of Bendish; and Lucy, wife of Col. Hutchinson; and Katherine, wife of Philip Henry. To these add a remarkable group of Baptists:—the wife of John Bunyan, Agnes Beaumont, her friend; Elizabeth Gaunt, and Hannah Hewling, wife of Cromwell's grandson, Major Richard Cromwell. Certainly, a book of memoirs of women could hardly have more appropriateness to the particular time than Mr. Anderson's has—without his intending it. These are the chief contents of his volumes; and though Lady Rachael Russell, Lady Vere, and a few others, are, with more or less appropriateness, introduced, it is to the biographies we have pointed out that the work owes its character. Mr. Anderson has been industrious in bringing together his materials; his spirit is impartial, his judgment sound; and he writes with quiet energy and pleasantness. It is his special merit that he has gathered up from scattered sources the particulars of several lives previously little known; while as to others that have already become well known he has been content to compile and abridge with intelligence and just feeling for his subject. On a few points, genealogical and traditional, we suspect him of inaccuracy: but they are not of importance, on the whole, to the living impression produced by the book. It can scarcely be denied, however, that the author has a little inclination to mere gossip, and to the indulgence of small common-place remark. It is a more serious fault, that throughout the notices of the various members of the Cromwell family, there is a vast amount of *say* and *unsay*, and of contradictory representation of motive, that seems to indicate that the materials have been derived directly from writers holding opposed opinions, without being properly digested and assimilated in the author's own mind.

That we may not weary our readers with one general topic, we shall next week return to other works suitable to this bicentenary year of commemoration.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*The Life of Arthur Vandeleur, Major, Royal Artillery.* By the Author of "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars," &c. (London: Nisbet and Co.) This is the life of one who was, says the author, "a Christian, by the grace of God, from the cradle to the grave," and who "never felt that the early consecration of himself to the service of his God, could be marred by embracing the service of his Queen and country." He was evidently a genuine man; the account of his efforts for the religious good of the men of his regiment, illustrated by an address here printed, will not fail to command reverence for his name. That an interesting life may not commend a type of character that, with all its beauty, is considerably less than ideal, we are compelled to add that there is a want of intellectual energy, and a somewhat morbid presence of introspective religious feeling, in this "Christian soldier." He died, not on the field of battle, but at home; and the last scenes are full of exquisite feeling. The author has written from her heart; and in her own peculiar and now well-known vein.—*Manual of Devotion*; from the writings of St. Augustine. (Edinburgh: J. Mac-laren.) Of the books of devotion bearing the name of Augustine, this alone is generally considered genuine; and it is here not only given entire, but with such por-

tions of the suspected "Soliloquies" and "Meditations" as seem on internal evidence to have been indirectly derived from the greatest of the fathers of the Latin Church. As a book for the closet it has great and persuasive power; and its production in a form resembling the "Theologia Germanica" cannot fail to be universally acceptable.—*Consolation.* By J. W. ALEXANDER, D.D., New York (Edinburgh: A. Elliott). The author, in producing a book for afflicted believers, has reached a most sound conclusion respecting the method and substance of such consolation as they need: namely, that more hortatory address fails to promote true evangelical comfort; and that the contemplation of the attributes of God, of the principles and modes of His Providence, of His covenant promises, and of the Spirit's work as a Comforter, will best administer the calmness and assurance of submission and faith to the soul. The book is of a very solid character: the knowledge of Scripture and the experience of life alike great; and the suitability to its end, in the case of thoughtful readers, marked and decisive.—*Russia, Ancient and Modern.* By Rev. Canon TREVOR. (London: Religious Tract Society.) A popular, but very able work, treating of the geography, history, State institutions, Church, and town and country life of Russia—founded on the best authorities—literally crammed with information—written in a very pleasing style—and giving due prominence to the many interesting religious aspects of its subject. It is a book for all popular libraries, and one of the best recent issues of the Tract Society.—*The Christian Revelation and Modern Astronomy.* By T. CHALMERS, D.D. (London and Glasgow: W. R. McPhun.) A reprint, for a shilling, of Dr. Chalmers's most celebrated work; the appearance of which just now may exert a useful influence on the popular mind, as to the questions mooted between scientific discovery and revealed religion.

#### LITERARY AND ARTISTIC GOSSIP.

Messrs. Jackson, Walford and Hodder announce: "Church and State Two Hundred years ago, being a History of Ecclesiastical Affairs from 1660 to 1663," by the Rev. John Stoughton.

Of the shilling "Waverley" published last month by Messrs. A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh, upwards of 20,000 copies have been already sold.

Dr. Forbes, the Bishop of Brechin in the Scottish Episcopal Church, recently found in the library of Drummond Castle a Scottish missal of the tenth century. The calendar is perfect, and is enriched with a Gaelic rubric and two Gaelic collects.

The "Westminster Review" will be published henceforward by Messrs. Trilbner and Co. of Paternoster-row.

Mr. Wilkie Collins commences his new novel entitled "No Name," in "All the Year Round," on the 12th of March.

Mr. Spurgeon's sermons are being translated into German as fast as he preaches them.

Messrs. Low and Son are preparing to publish a "History of New South Wales, from the Discovery of Australia in 1616, to the Present Time," to be written by Roderick Flanagan. In the course of the present month Mr. Sampson Low, jun., will issue his report of "The Charities of London in 1861."

The University of Oxford have resolved to print a catalogue of the papers and private letters of Lord Clarendon, author of the "History of the Rebellion."

Dr. Perkins exhibited at the missionary meeting at Lyndon (America), recently, a copy of the New Testament which he found in Persia, which was 700 years old. It was written in the ancient Syriac language (the same spoken by Jesus Christ when on earth), upon parchment, with a reed for a pen. Of course, the volume was bulky, though not as large as we should suppose a Testament made in that way would be. Dr. Perkins said that this New Testament was, in every important respect, the same as the Word which we now have—a remarkable proof of the authenticity of our Bible.—*Caledonian*, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

The Prince of Wales employed some of his short stay in Munich in sitting to Herr Albert, the court photographer, for one of his life-size photographs. The Prince's portrait was finished in five hours' time, and it is at the Prince's own desire that it is to appear in the Exhibition.

Among the remains brought from Halicarnassus is an alabaster scent-vase, eleven inches high, having upon it the name of Xerxes in two languages—one Egyptian hieroglyphics, and the other the arrow-headed characters of Assyria. It would seem to have been buried by Queen Artemisia in the celebrated mausoleum; the tomb of her husband Mausolus, as one of his most valued treasures.

The *Gardener's Weekly Magazine and Floricultural Cabinet* has changed hands, and will, in future, be conducted by Mr. Shirley Hibberd, F.R.H.S. The price has been reduced to 1d.

The deaths of infants in 1859 for want of being properly fed amounted to the enormous number of 54,961.

ALLITERATION.—The greatest triumph of English alliteration, according to the London Quarterly, is the following line, composed by a young lady, in the year 1860, on the occasion of a gentleman planting a lane with lilacs:—

Let lovely lilacs line Lee's lonely lane.



## Gleanings.

A lady advertises in the *Record* for a cook, who must be, "if possible, a Christian."

A cargo of 1,630 bales of Japanese rags, slipped from Nagasaki, were landed at London last month.

What fish is most valued by a happy wife?—Herring.

A very eulogistic obituary of a lady says, "She was married twenty-four years, and in all that time never once banged the door."

A priest having asked a young female her name while in the confessional, she replied, with as much wit as modesty, "Father, my name is not a sin."

The total expenses incurred on her Majesty's ships—building, converting, fitting, &c., during the financial year 1860 to 1861, are 4,276,383.

The deepest mines in England are the Astley Deep Pits, near Dukinfield, Lancashire, which are 686½ yards in perpendicular depth.

Queen Victoria now reigns over 174,000,000 of people. Of this number British India has 135,000,000.

Nearly 900,000 persons, four and a half per cent. of our population, are now receiving parish relief: a terrible background to all our pictures of English prosperity.—*Spectator*.

A salmon 45lbs. weight was captured in the Severn a few days ago. It was the largest ever known to be taken in that river, and it was sent as a present to Lord Palmerston.

The recently-invented "water-gas" is rapidly taking the place of coal-gas in America. Seventy-three parts of it are derived from water and twenty-seven parts from oil.

The number of bills relating to railways in Great Britain and Ireland, deposited for this session, amounts to 229. Of this number, 174 authorise new works.

The Lord Chamberlain has discontinued the ceremony of the Crown presenting a gold box with frankincense and myrrh to the Dean of the Chapel Royal on the Feast of the Epiphany.

A "MEAN" MAN.—The meanest man in the world lives in West Troy. In helping him out of the river once, a man tore the collar of his coat. The next day he sued him for assault and battery.—*American Paper*.

The directors of the Great Eastern Steamship Company have finally decided upon the appointment of Captain Walter Paton, of Liverpool, as the future commander of the Great Eastern.

A curious fact, in connexion with the cost of production and the retail gain, of Album portraits—now so much in vogue—came out in evidence in the case of "Mayall v. Higby," tried in the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, when one of the witnesses stated that the cost of getting up these portraits was one shilling and ninepence per dozen; and the wholesale price to the trade from 5s. to 8s. per dozen, the retail price at many shops being 1s. 6d. for a single copy, or about 1,000 per cent. profit on the first cost.

## Obituary.

## THE REV. ANDREW REED, D.D.

This eminent minister of the Gospel and philanthropist, who has been in a very precarious state for many weeks past, was removed from the scene of his sufferings and successful labours yesterday, the 25th inst.

Dr. Reed was a venerable father in the Church of Christ, having attained to the advanced age of seventy-five years. Our readers will scarcely have forgotten the jubilee services held in Wycliffe Chapel, on the 27th of last November, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, on which occasion Dr. Reed formally resigned his charge, and was presented with an affectionate farewell address, in which reference was made to his life as having been "distinguished by philanthropy and consistency, and a ministry characterised by intelligence, faithfulness, and affection." On that occasion Dr. Reed was presented with a tangible proof of the Christian regard of his church and congregation in the shape of a purse of 500 guineas, which the venerable minister, with characteristic generosity, presented to the New Asylum for Infant Orphans, one of the several philanthropic institutions founded by himself.

Dr. Reed was born November 27th, 1787, and was thus the contemporary of Collison, Matthew Wilks, the Claytons, and other distinguished divines of the past generation. He was educated at Hackney College, and received a unanimous call to become the pastor of the New-road Meeting, St. George's-in-the-East, and was ordained on the 27th November, 1811, the Revs. G. and J. Clayton, — Ford, Dr. Winter, and G. Collison taking part in the services. From the year 1811 to the year 1861 Dr. Reed continued to discharge his ministerial duties, first at the New-road Meeting, and then at Wycliffe Chapel, without assistance. Owing to gathering infirmities consequent upon advanced years, and especially to a severe fall on the morning of the last Sabbath of 1860, while going to his carriage, Dr. Reed was led to intimate to his deacons in October, 1861, his intention to resign his pastorate on the occasion of his jubilee, and this intention was conveyed to the church at a special meeting. A resolution urging the doctor to alter his determination, so far as to continue in some form to retain the oversight of the church, was adopted. The result of this application was a confirmation of the decision previously arrived at. The following full and very interesting sketch—slightly abridged—of his honoured life and labours,

is from the address of his son, the Rev. Andrew Reed, of Preston, at the recent jubilee services:—

Few here will remember the old chapel in Cannon-street-road, with its long and narrow area, its straitened vestries above and below, its dingy graveyard and chapel-keeper's house, its inconvenient Sabbath-schools; but those who do will also recall the very prime of a young man's ministry, whose pulpit gifts and usefulness were regarded by many as of the very first order. Dr. Reed's father was a devoted Christian, and an itinerant preacher of some usefulness. When a child, his mother took him to that very sanctuary in Cannon-street-road; there he received his first deep impressions from a sermon by his predecessor, the Rev. S. Lyndal, on the solemn subject,—"And the door was shut." He soon after became a member of the Church; and by the advice of his wise friend, Matthew Wilks, he was recommended to enter Hackney College, as a student for the ministry. About the time of his leaving college the pastoral office of that church became vacant; he was asked to supply the pulpit, was very acceptable, and became pastor of the church. Thus his whole course from a child has been connected with this one church, whose pastor he has been for fifty years, and whose condition and influence he was the means of so greatly enlarging. The young pastor found the church in a very disordered and low condition—less than fifty in number. So rapidly was his ministry blessed, that in the sermon on the third anniversary, he says, "As a community, your present state may be termed prosperous. You have seen adversity, and all the fears and struggles attendant on that state have given fervour and frequency to your prayers. The storm is now hushed—you have passed through fire, and through water—but God has brought you out into a wealthy place, and you are rejoicing in the symptoms of existing and growing prosperity." In the ninth sermon the pastor was enabled to say, "Your prayers, as a church, have been answered. Take a survey of yourselves. Your numbers have been multiplied—sinners have been converted—and you humbly hope you have been edified. Peace and harmony, while they have been banished from other societies, have found a dwelling-place with you." These were fair and promising beginnings, betokening the probability that, by Divine grace, "the little one would become a thousand, and the small one a large nation." Meanwhile, this active and useful pastor had taken his full share in the nascent institutions of that wondrous era of revival to the aggressiveness, union, and benevolence of the Church. The cause of missions, of the Bible Society, of education, and the anti-slavery movement, found in him an ardent and intelligent friend. Already the foundation was laid for his grand life-work in reference to the orphan and the destitute, in which his creative, gratuitous, and laborious exertions must secure him a place among the leading philanthropists of his age. The Clapton London Orphan Asylum, originally instituted in a small hired house in St. George's-in-the-East, was the fruit of this period. He had contributed to literature two works, "No Fiction," and "Martha," whose religious influence was considerable in circles where his ministry could not extend, besides some sermons on special occasions, which may rank with the very best of their time. His charges at ordinations were ever considered fine specimens of pulpit oratory; but his two lectures on "The Success of the Gospel the Evidence of its Divinity," and "The Final Judgment," on millenarian questions, delivered before the Monthly Association of Ministers and Churches, yet remain valuable contributions to the Christian argument with the unbeliever, and to theological truth. The chief of these sermons have been collected in a volume, and republished as a memorial of this day, and of my father's ministry. It is hoped this volume may extend his usefulness far beyond the term of his active life.

About seventeen years were spent with increasing prosperity and reputation in the old chapel, when it seemed desirable and almost necessary to provide larger accommodation. In the "Narrative of the Revival of Religion at Wycliffe Chapel," this change is described as follows:—"My charge is situated in the East of London, in the parish of Stepney—it is surrounded by a large, but not a very dense population, and this portion of the metropolis is supplied with a larger number of places of worship than perhaps any other part of the kingdom. I have held my pastoral relations to it above a quarter of a century, and it is my maiden charge. The chapel we now occupy (Wycliffe) has been built about eight years. Our former place had long been evidently too small for us, from this circumstance alone, that the church had become full one half of the congregation. For several years the church sustained about this proportion to the congregation; and it was plain the church did not grow more rapidly because the congregation could not grow. This, therefore, with other circumstances, determined us to look to new arrangements. The efforts thus called forth were themselves a means of grace to us, and my concern was to make the new circumstances a new era in our spiritual advancement. We obtained in the new chapel additional accommodation for 500 persons, and the expected results soon began to appear. The church again advanced on the enlarged congregation, and two years since they were bearing about the same numerical relation that they did formerly."

Thus, modestly and comprehensively, is the tale of pastoral labour and success summed up. In 1831, this large and handsome chapel was finished on a far better site than the old place, and, not long after, the opposite school-rooms were added; and these premises, which were soon paid for, have been the scene of still more extraordinary prosperity and blessing.

In the same year, the pastor was selected for the high and responsible task of preaching the missionary sermon before the pastors and directors in Surrey Chapel. It was published and widely circulated under the title—"Eminent Piety essential to Eminent Usefulness." In 1833 another missionary sermon was preached by him in Manchester, before the Lancashire Missionary Society, which produced a powerful impression, on "The Hope and Duty of the Church." It was under the impression of these missionary efforts, in a cause of which he was always the devoted friend, that his own conscience prompted him to give a practical proof of his readiness to obey the principles of sacrifice he had laid down. Amid the thrilling suspense of a multitude assembled in Exeter Hall, at the anniversary of the society, and excited by his appeals, in which he challenged his brother ministers to be ready to quit their home spheres, and to

go to the ends of the earth for the cause of Christ, he suddenly offered to place himself at the disposal of the society, provided the step was sanctioned by his brethren in the ministry and his church. The same feeling which then well-nigh led him to think of going to China, afterwards urged him to a like yearning for Canada; and he would have gone, but that, after serious consideration, his brother ministers and his church decided that his work was at home. Several others, however, were, by his devotion, determined to consecrate themselves to the work, and a decided impulse was given to the missionary zeal of the Church.

In 1834, the sphere of his experience and labours was much enlarged by his journey through the United States of America and Canada with Dr. Matheson, as a deputation from the Congregational Union to the American Churches. The separation for seven months from his family and beloved church was a severe trial; and many of us remember the farewell meeting at Zion Chapel, when the delegates were fervently commended to the Divine blessing. The tour was accomplished without any untoward accident. The results were very happy, both in America and this country. The narrative, published in 1834, excited very general attention from its literary merits and religious information.

In 1839, the pastor was led to take special measures to promote and deepen religion, which he afterwards described in the "Narrative of the Revival," &c., &c. A series of lectures on "The Advancement of Religion," then delivered, was also published with good results. But many of us can recall, with thrilling emotion, the crowded congregations and striking sermons of that period—the vestry crowded with anxious inquirers—the special week-day services—the efforts in visiting the neighbourhood—the unusual religious realisation of common truths, which pervaded our own hearts; and the deep concern which engaged us for the salvation of others—those solemn church-meetings, where, at one time, seventy-one persons were received into the church, and in the year about two hundred. In such times, the pastor was permitted to receive to this church all his own children, and those of most of his deacons and members.

Since that period, amid many changes in this district and removals from this place, a very large church has been maintained here (at one time numbering above a thousand members) in peace and prosperity; and at times, also, similar seasons of precious awakening and ingathering have cheered the pastor and people.

Scarcely a church-meeting has ever been held without some additions, and very often from ten to twenty at a time. With this church, several flourishing out-stations have been connected, and several devoted pastors and missionaries were trained here for future labour at home and abroad. The Sabbath and day-schools, the Bible-classes, and the infant-class, were remarkably well sustained, and a source of much strength and increase to the Church. This large chapel has been regularly and well attended; and the power and impressiveness of the preaching has been unusually sustained. The steadiness and regularity of the pastor have told well on that of the people. Hardly ever has he been absent from the Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath, or from a church-meeting; and rarely indeed, from the weekly prayer-meeting or lecture. His church was ever his first, though by no means his only care.

Meanwhile, my father's influence in public matters has been considerable; for though never a party politician, he took a leading part in early life in aiding to defeat Lord Sidmouth's oppressive bill for limiting the freedom of the Christian ministry, and in measures connected with education, particularly at the time of Sir James Graham's aggression on our religious liberties. In regard to our Dissenting principles, his "Case of the Dissenters" was one of the first and ablest declarations of our opposition to all religious establishments by the State. Before the establishment of the Evangelical Alliance, Dr. Reed had, for a year, convened meetings for Christian union of a like kind. After his return from America, the origin of the Colonial Missionary Society was greatly due to his suggestions and information; and for a time he acted as its secretary with the Rev. T. Binney. My father was secretary to the East London Bible Society, and defended it in some early attacks on its character. The East London Sunday-school Union was formed in his chapel, under his presidency. The first Savings'-bank, in the East of London, and the first Penny-bank were founded by his exertions. He was the first to compile one hymn-book, including selections from Watts and other books, which has been imitated by others, and is used in many of our congregations to their great comfort.

Out of his church, however, no objects lay so near his heart as the charities which were originated at the beginning of his public course. From two of these, the Clapton and the Wanstead Asylums, he was forced to retire by the Church party, who insisted on changes which a Dissenter could not conscientiously assent to. He, nevertheless, founded a third, now established at Reedham. Two new classes of charity, before scarcely regarded at all in this country, the idiot and the incurable, arrested his pity, and the result has been two noble asylums, among the most original and successful of recent times, at Earlswood and Putney. Little short of two thousand objects of charity are and will be permanently sheltered in all these institutions. Thus again are found, in close union, the practical and earnest evangelism of the spiritual pastor, and the large-hearted practical sympathy of the philanthropist, the true priest, and the good Samaritan.

At length, in 1851, the fortieth anniversary arrived; and the church, fearful lest their beloved pastor might not see a jubilee, resolved worthily to commemorate the occasion. A sum of two hundred guineas was expended in obtaining the admirable and costly bust of Dr. Reed which now adorns the vestry, and in providing a most handsome and valuable clock for the pastor's study. The religious services of that special season were excellent and affecting.

At the Jubilee services in November last Dr. Reed was too weak in health to be present, but, as we have stated, he was represented by his eldest son, the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., of Preston, and there were also present his sons, Mr. Charles Reed, Dr. Martin Reed, Mr. Howard Reed, and Mr. Thomas Spalding, the Doctor's son-in-law. Amongst those who took part in those services were the Rev. T. W. Aveling, E. Baines, Esq., M.P., Professor Barker, of Spring Hill College, Mr. Alderman Abbiss,



and Rev. Messrs. Thoday, W. Tyler, W. H. Hill, of India, and W. Woodhouse, Mr. H. Obild and Mr. W. G. Shipton, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. The addresses on this occasion breathed the warmest regard and admiration for Dr. Reed, as well for his philanthropic labours, as his ministerial usefulness and pastoral fidelity. We have room only for the following extract from the speech of Mr. Shipton in reference to the late Doctor's wise philanthropy and active benevolence:—

Few persons have had better opportunities than myself of observing how large has been the service done to the great interests of religious truth by the institutions which Dr. Reed has founded, not merely as they have given exhibition of the practical loving power and sympathy of evangelical religion, but more directly as they have ministered to their spiritual results, in which a Christian congregation like this would most rejoice; and I know that a very large number of those belonging to the institution in which I was myself educated, are now members of Christian churches, many of them actively engaged in religious work—all of them, I would fain hope and believe, fulfilling their duties in business and towards society, in the spirit in which their great Benefactor, our common Friend, would have them work and live.

One only observation of a general character will I add to these personal remarks. Ever since I left school, and have observed the course of events for myself, I have been struck with the wondrous power which Dr. Reed has exercised upon his contemporaries—how in succession some of the greatest men of the State, many of the ablest merchants and men of business, and those who, in other departments, are regarded as leaders of public opinion, have been content to follow his leading, and to accept, as from a master, the opinions which he suggested, the course of action which he marked out for them. One single instance will suffice. At the first anniversary dinner of the London Orphan Asylum, which I attended, the Duke of Wellington—the old Duke—the great Duke—was in the chair. I remember well how he said, in his opening remarks,—"I have not been to a public dinner for some years, and I had resolved that, as age and infirmities are creeping upon me, I would go no more; but I am here to-night at the request of that great man [pointing to Dr. Reed], whose wishes are to me law, and whose entreaties I felt, as a command, it was impossible to resist." I think this tribute from the great Duke will be as gratifying to you to hear, as it is pleasant to me to rehearse in your hearing.

#### MR. JOHN DOULTON, OF MORTLAKE.

We greatly regret to announce the death, at the age of forty-three, of Mr. John Doulton, eldest son of the senior member of the well-known firm of Doulton and Watts, Lambeth Potteries. Mr. Doulton was for many years a deacon of the church at Claydon's Chapel, Kennington, of which the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown is the pastor. Delicate health obliged him to seek a suburban residence, and for the last eight years Mr. Doulton has resided at Mortlake, near Richmond, where he has, we believe, been one of the mainstays of the Congregational Church, and of the cause of Nonconformity, in the neighbourhood. A friend, who was many years intimately acquainted with Mr. Doulton, and visited him several times during his illness, has favoured us with the following deeply-interesting communication:—"It is, alas! too true, our dear friend fell asleep—I can call it nothing else—on Sunday afternoon, at about half-past three o'clock, after an illness of less than a fortnight, in which he endured most severe pain with a tranquillity and cheerfulness which touched every one who saw him, and in the midst of which he made his dispositions with a serenity and thoughtfulness for every one dear to him, not often observed in such extremities. But we who knew him can feel little surprise at this. Thoughtfulness for others, wise, calm, loving care for the best interests, not of his friends only, but of his fellow-men as far as his care could reach them, has been his characteristic through life; and I have often seen that if there be a special grace and beauty in a character conspicuous through life, it shines out with peculiar clearness and sometimes splendour in death. I am not given to eulogy—and there is a peculiarly sacred obligation to truth, in my judgment, when we are writing or speaking of the dead—but I believe it would be difficult to exaggerate the beauty of John Doulton's character, the uprightness, consistency, and nobleness of his life. Ever since I have known him he has been what I may well call a martyr to a peculiarly painful and exhausting chest disease; for years his living on has seemed to us almost a miracle: and yet I know few men whose life has been more active, who have thought more wisely, or done more strenuously to promote the welfare of their fellow-men, most especially the ignorant and the poor. How constantly have I seen him at public meetings connected with Education, or the Ragged School Movement, in which he took the deepest and most practical interest, when 999 out of 1,000 men would have considered themselves confirmed invalids, whose only business in life was to nurse the little store of strength that remained. He struggled on at his work through suffering and weakness, which would have laid aside most men from their work, and the fruit of it appeared in the serenity, confidence, and hope which marked the hours when he felt at length that his work in the world was done. That, however, which struck me most in his character was the rare blending of the most earnest, devout, practical piety with the most simple, frank, and almost childlike enjoyment of all in which a man may take pleasure here. Rare, indeed, is piety so deep and all-pervading, and yet so little formal and ascetic. His presence lent animation to every company, and joy to every occasion. There was a subtle and delicate humour in him which played like soft light around every

subject which he touched upon, and which none who had heard his happy "efforts" as they are called in speaking, though the happiest were probably impromptu, will easily forget. His was a nature more finely balanced, and more happily compacted, than is often to be met with. Well finished all round the circle, with few gaps or flaws, I should call his nature, and held under firm control. You knew him as a firm Nonconformist, and one, too, who was determined that the light of his principles should shine in dark places, though the creatures who "love the twilight" should screech and flutter confusedly. He was not afraid of a little wholesome agitation. At Mortlake, in the matter of education, and the Church-rate question, he raised and sustained an opposition to the *status quo*, which for years had been a very dull and deadening one, which I do not hesitate to say has been an education to the neighbourhood. But so free from all bitterness and uncharitableness was his spirit, that those who had been his sternest opponents, when they heard of his critical state, begged that they might be allowed to see him and shake kindly the hand again—the Catholic priest of the neighbourhood being among those who afforded ample evidence of the universal respect in which he was held. His death, as one might anticipate from his life, was simply beautiful. These matters are too sacred for the public eye, at least until those more nearly concerned feel it right to give them; but verily with him—

Death hath made  
His darkness beautiful.

On Sunday about eleven, feeling his end very near, he said, 'This is the hour of worship—let us have one service here.' He had all dear to him round his dying bed, sustaining them by his perfect composure of spirit. They read, prayed, repeated the hymns he loved, and then he would hear one sung—one to his mind, laden with many happy Sunday-school associations—

Here we suffer grief and pain.

It was sung, as you may believe, with trembling, sobbing voices, but perhaps there were those not far off who thought it sweetest music. By a great effort he joined himself—calmly, clearly—in the last line—

In Heaven we part no more;

and then, shortly, he quietly turned on his side, and without a pang or a struggle fell asleep, like a child on a mother's bosom, and so he passed away. Well may we echo the instinctive exclamation of one who saw that death, so calmly, so nobly accomplished:—"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

PAYNE.—Feb. 15, at 34, Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, the wife of Edwin Payne, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

LEONARD.—Feb. 16, at 14, Cretchill-place, Hoxton, the wife of Dr. Leonard, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

LE BAILLY—STEWART.—Feb. 12, at Pau, Louis Hooper Le Bailly, son of Joshua Le Bailly, Esq., Les Vaux, Jersey, to Matilda Jane, daughter of John Stewart, Esq., Mount Stewart, Pau.

ROBJOHN—MITCHELL.—Feb. 18, at Pembury-grove Chapel, Lower Clapton, by the Rev. F. Soden, the Rev. H. T. Robjohn, B.A., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. L. Mitchell, of Christ Church, Hackney.

MICHAEL—WRIGHT.—Feb. 18, at Atch Lench Chapel, Worcestershire, by the Rev. S. Dunn, the Rev. Thomas Michael, minister of the first Baptist Chapel, Halifax, to Emma Hiles, second daughter of Mr. A. H. Wright, of Evesham.

WILLIAMS—BRAY.—Feb. 19, at Zion Independent Chapel, Hulme, by the Rev. J. Gwyther, Thomas Whiting, youngest son of E. Leader Williams, Esq., of Worcester, to Maria Jane, daughter of Mr. Francis Bray, Manchester.

BOSS—BINGLEY.—Feb. 20, at the Wicker Congregational Church, Sheffield, by the Rev. J. Calvert, Mr. T. Boss, Uppathorpe, to Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. Bingley, Wincobank.

CLARKE—PHILLIPS.—Feb. 20, at Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. William Brock, D.D., of Bloomsbury Chapel, London, uncle of the bridegroom, Edward G. Clarke, of Sydenham-road, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. E. H. Phillips, of Marlborough-hill.

SCRIVEN—NORRIS.—Feb. 20, at Milk-street Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. Mr. Hacking, Arthur, eldest son of John Scriven, Esq., Redwick, to Mary Jane, only daughter of J. C. Norris, Esq., both of the same place.

MILLEDGE—RICHARDSON.—Feb. 21, at Tonbridge Chapel, Euston-road, by the Rev. J. W. Richardson, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mr. Alfred Milledge to Miss Mary Richardson.

### DEATHS.

PANKS.—Feb. 6, at Chaddle, near Stockport, after a brief illness, the Rev. R. Panks (formerly of Truro), the pastor of the New Congregational Church.

STENSON.—Feb. 8, at Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, Nathaniel Stenson, M.D., aged eighty-six. He was nearly the last of a select circle of contemporaries which comprehended Robert Hall and John Foster. The latter was his brother-in-law. For many years he was distinguished by his readiness to apply medical requirements of a high order to the benefit of the poor, who were accustomed to resort to him weekly. His bodily senses and his intellectual faculties were almost unimpaired to the last, although for a long time his general strength had slowly yielded to age and decay.

GOOD.—Feb. 14, at his residence, 12, South-street, Finsbury, Charles Good, Esq., of 47, King William-street, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

REYNOLDS.—Feb. 15, at 38, Grosvenor-street, in his eightieth year, the Rev. John Reynolds, formerly of Romney, and last surviving son of Henry Revell Reynolds, M.D., physician to George III.

BEDELL.—Feb. 21, at 4, Linton-terrace, Hastings, James Bedell, Esq., in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

DOULTON.—Feb. 23, at his residence, West Park, Mortlake, John Doulton, Esq., Jun., eldest son of John Doulton, Esq., of Lambeth, aged forty-three.

THOMPSON.—Feb. 23, at Chorlton-place, Oxford-road, Manchester, in the eighty-fourth year of her age, Margaret, relict of the late Joseph Thompson, Esq., of that city.

REED.—Feb. 25, at his residence, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., aged seventy-five.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 19.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£29,656,710
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	£3,634,900
Gold Bullion ..	£15,006,770
Silver Bullion ..	—
	£29,656,710

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,533,000
Reserve ..	£3,410,504
Public Deposits ..	£8,397,144
Other Deposits ..	£15,085,843
Over and over ..	—
Bills ..	£43,216
	£39,089,707

Feb. 20, 1862

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—SHOOTING PAINS.—These frequently divert attention from the true seat of disease. Many cases of "flying pains" in the back, shoulder, neck, and head are daily cured by rubbing Holloway's Ointment on the pit of the stomach and right side. A patient writes, "After trying the most experienced practitioners and galvanists in vain, your Ointment, after two rubbings over the right side completely removed the misnamed neuralgia from the head and shoulders, though, I believe, your Pills facilitated my cure." This testimony is as encouraging as unsolicited. Almost all the low, nervous, irritable feelings fidgeting mankind spring from defective action in the liver, and can only be remedied by clearing that organ of vitiated or surplus bile.—[Advertisement.]

## Markets.

### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Feb. 21.

The arrivals of English wheat have been very small this morning, and the supply of foreign grain to this market during the past week have been moderate. The trade was slow, and English wheat just supported the prices of this day week. Foreign was in moderate demand, and where sales were made a reduction of 1s per qr or less money had to be submitted to on most descriptions. Flour is little inquired for, without change in value. Beans and peas were dull, and prices against sellers. For barley we have a fair demand, and the business done was at last week's prices. The arrivals of oats is small, but fully equal to the demand. The trade is without animation and prices barely supported. We have had large arrivals of cargoes on the coast for orders, from the Mediterranean. The demand is moderate, at a decline of 1s to 2s per qr for wheat, and 6d for Indian corn. Barley has remained fully as dear.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; household ditto, 6½d to 8d.

### BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

For the time of year, there was a fair average supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market, the general condition of which was good. The show of home-fed beasts was seasonably extensive as to number, whilst the quality of nearly all breeds was very good. Sales progressed very slowly for all breeds, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of 4d per 8lbs. The extreme top price for Scots was 4s 6d, and some remarkably fine beasts sold at 4s 4d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, the arrivals amounted to 2,860 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 800 various breeds; from Scotland, 400 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 280 oxen and heifers. About an average supply of sheep was brought forward, in fair saleable condition. On the whole the mutton trade was steady, and, compared with Monday last the quotations were without change. The best old Downs realised 5s 8d per 8lbs. Clipped sheep sold at 8d per 8lbs beneath those in the wool. About 150 lambs came to hand. They moved off steadily, at 7s per 8lbs. We have to report a short supply and a slow request for calves, at full prices. The top price was 5s 10d per 8lbs. The pork trade was heavy, at barely former quotations.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0	3	2	Pr. coarse woolled	4	8	5	2
Second quality	3	4	3	10	Prime Southdown	5	4	5	6
Prime large oxen	4	0	4	2	Lge. coarse calves	4	10	5	4
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4	4	6	Prime small	5	6	5	10
Coarse inf. sheep	3	8	4	0	Large hogs	3	8	4	4
Second quality	4	2	4	6	Neatam. porkers	4	4	4	8

Suckling calves, 12s to 29s. Quarter-old store pigs, 21s to 30s each.

### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Feb. 21.

These markets have been fairly supplied with most kinds of meat. For most descriptions the trade has been in a sluggish state at quite 2d per 8lbs beneath the prices current on this day's night.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	6	3	0	Small pork	4	2	4	0
Middling ditto	3	2	3	6	Inf. mutton	3	2	3	8
Prime large do	3	8	3	10	Middling ditto	3	10	4	0
Do. small do	4	0	4	2	Prime ditto	4	2	4	4
Large pork	3	6	4	0	Veal	4	4	5	4

PROVISIONS, Monday, Feb. 24.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 813 firkins butter, and 3,090 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 9,049 casks butter, 14 bales and 355 boxes of bacon. Irish butter is moving off to a limited extent, the unusual mildness of the weather having an effect on the demand. Foreign was generally in good demand, the finest descriptions being most inquired for. Finest American butter 10s to 10s, Dutch 13s to 13s. The bacon market ruled very slow, and declined 1s per cwt.

### PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Feb. 25.

TEA.—There has been a very limited business transacted, but prices have not materially changed.

SUGAR.—The market has been dull, and in some instances prices have slightly given way. Refined descriptions, however, had realised last week's prices.

COFFEE.—Only limited dealings have been recorded in colonial descriptions, and prices have remained without change of importance.

RICE.—For the better descriptions of East India there has been a moderate demand, and late quotations are well maintained.

SALTETRE.—The market has been moderately active, but the bargains recorded have led to no material change in values.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Feb. 24.—The arrivals of home-grown potatoes on sale at these markets are moderately extensive. All good and prime qualities move off somewhat slowly, at about previous quotations; but inferior are a heavy sale, and prices are with difficulty supported. Scotch Regents 10s to 14s, Scotch Rocks 8s to 10s, York Regents 12s to 15s, York Flukes 14s to 16s, York Rocks 11s to 12s, Lincolnshire Regents 11s to 13s, Foreign 7s to 9s per ton.

OIL, Monday, Feb. 24.—Lined oil, being in limited supply, has advanced to 3s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape continues in fair request, at 4s 6d to 4s 8d for foreign refined, but the inquiry for coconut and palm oils is much less



active. Olive and fish oils are a slow sale. Turpentine is dull, and American spirits may be had at 67s per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Feb. 23.—For flax we have to report a fair average business, at late rates. Hemp continues firm, and clean St. Petersburg is worth 38s per ton. For jute the demand has been slow, at previous currencies. Coir goods rule steady.

WOOL. Monday, Feb. 24.—As the next public sales of colonial wool will be commenced on Thursday next, the demand for nearly all kinds of home-grown wool, especially for export purposes, has fallen off. In prices, however, no change has taken place. As less than 50,000 bales will be offered during the approaching series, the quotations are expected to rule firm.

SEEDS. Monday, Feb. 24.—The seed trade has been very quiet during the past week, with languid inquiry for all descriptions. This morning the demand has been slow, at previous currencies. Fine qualities of all varieties are alone saleable just now. Spring tares were in good request, at a reduction on late rates.

COALS. Monday, Feb. 24.—A very heavy market, at the rates of last day. Hettons 16s, South Hettons 16s, Trimdon Harlepool 15s 3d, Eden 14s 6d, Tanfield 12s 6d, Hartley 14s, Wylam 13s, Trimdon Thornley 13s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 38; left from last day, 63.—Total 96.

TALLOW. Monday, Feb. 24.—The tallow trade continues dull, and a further decline has taken place in the quotations. P.Y.C. being to-day quoted at 46s per cwt on the spot. Rough fat 2s 5d per 8lbs.

### Advertisements.

## FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT DEANE'S Ironmongery & Furnishing WAREHOUSES.

A Priced Furnishing List sent Post-free.

DEANE & CO., LONDON BRIDGE.  
Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY, celebrated for more than 150 years, remains unrivalled for quality and cheapness. The Stock is most extensive and complete, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser. The following are some of the prices for Ivory Handled Knives—each blade being of the best steel, bearing our name, and warranted:—

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Table Knives, per doz.	14	0	16	0	19	0	23	0	25	0
Dessert ditto	12	0	12	0	15	0	18	0	20	0
Carvers, Joint, per pair	4	6	5	6	6	6	7	6	8	6

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS and FORKS. The best manufacture, well finished, strongly plated. Every article stamped with our mark, and guaranteed.

	FIDDLE.	REED.	KING'S.	LILY.
	Second quality.	Best	Second	Best
Per Dozen.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Table Spoons ..	33	40	44	58
Table Forks ..	31	38	44	54
Dessert Forks ..	23	29	32	40
Dessert Spoons ..	24	30	32	42
Tee Spoons ..	14 6	18	22	26

DEANE and CO.'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and priced FURNISHING LIST may be had on application, or post free. This List embraces the leading articles from all the various departments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate purchasers in the selection of goods. It comprises Table Cutlery, Electro-plate, Lamps, Baths, Fenders, Fire-irons, Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, Britannia Metal, Copper, Tin, and Brass Goods, Culinary Utensils, Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c.

DEANE AND CO.,  
LONDON-BRIDGE.

EDUCATION.—Wanted at the March Quarter, in a Young Ladies' Boarding School, a Conscientious Lady, fully qualified to instruct in all the branches of a thorough English Education, with Music, Singing, and Drawing.  
Address, K. K. K., 90, Everton-road, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.

Just published,

A LETTER to the CHURCHES.  
By JOHN ROME, Hackney. 6d. the dozen; 5s. per 100.

Also,

A YEAR of PRAYER. By JOHN THORNTON.  
Jackson, Walford and Co.

Now ready, price 3d., No. X. of

PRACTICE SONGS for CLASSES, designed to improve Psalmody, in Numbers at 3d. each, and Parts at 1s. each.

Also,

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH MUSIC,  
Twenty-third Thousand.

ANTHEMS and CHANTS. Thirteenth Thousand.

PSALMS and HYMNS for CHANTING.  
Twenty-fifth Thousand.

Price Lists may be had, gratis, of the Publishers, Ward and Co., Paternoster-row; Unwin, Bucklersbury; and S. Fletcher, Manchester.

BICENTENARY CHAPELS.  
REDUCTION OF FEES.

Mr. THOMAS DRAKE, ARCHITECT, in consideration of the purport of these proposed Chapels, has reduced his fees, and will be happy to Prepare Plans, and Superintend the Erection of any of these Chapels in any part of the kingdom, at a Commission of Three per cent. on outlay.

Offices: 30, Market-street, Leicester.

KIRKLESS-HALL COLLIERIES, Wigan.—Best Orrell Coal, a first-class drawing-room coal, nowhere else sold, 22s. per ton; best Cannel, 80s. per ton.

Depôts, Camden and Kensington; Chief Office, 6, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

COALS, 25s.—DIXON'S BEST SCREENED.

—Pure unmixed Hettons, Stewarts, Haswell, or Teas. Immediate purchases recommended, as Coals will not be cheaper. PROVIDENCE WHARF, Belvidere-road, Lambeth. Established 1830.

COALS, 23s.—Best screened.—E. and W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road.

Seconds ..	22s.	Bakers' Coals ..	19s.
Silkestone ..	21s.	Inferior ..	18s.

Welsh (smokeless) and other Steam Coals.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 24s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 23s.; best Silkestone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 16s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL

and Co.'s price is now 24s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—18, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and

RAILWAY.—HIGBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON'S WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world, direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 23s. per ton (do not pay more under any pretext); Hartlepool, 22s.; small, 12s. Inland, by Railway—Silkestone, first class, 22s.; second-class, 21s. and 20s.; Clay Cross, 21s. and 19s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley, 17s. 6d. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' GENUINE MUSTARD.

Dr. Hassell, in his report on Taylor Brothers' Genuine Mustard, says:—"I find this Mustard perfectly genuine, and of superior quality, possessing a delicate flavour, and much pungency."

Sold by all Grocers and Oilmen, in 1 lb. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Tins, and Tinfoil Packets, labelled "Taylor Brothers," London.

E P P S'S C O C O A

(commonly called Epps's Homeopathic Cocoa). The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most

DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Mix two tea-spoonfuls of the Powder with as much cold Milk as will form a stiff paste; then add a sufficient quantity of BOILING Milk, or Milk and Water in equal portions, to fill a breakfast cup.

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., and 1 lb. Packets, lined with tinfoil.

Manufactory: London.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. in tin case, 10s. 6d.

AGENTS WANTED.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT.

Price 1s. 6d. per Pound.

Eminent physicians (see testimonials) greatly prefer this to Corn Flour or other Farinaceous Foods as a Diet for Infants, Invalids, and for general purposes. Used in most of the Hospitals in town and country.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by A. S. Plumbe, 3, Allie-place, Great Alie-street, E., London.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Morgan and Son, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Smith, Keen's-row, Walworth; Boville, Park-terrace, Regent's-park; Ford and Son, Islington; and others.

TRADE



MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

In Packets, 2d., 4d., and 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

RECIPE FROM THE "COOK'S GUIDE."

By C. E. FRANCAVELLI,

Late Chief Cook to Her Majesty the Queen.

SAVORY CUSTARD.

To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, add rather better than half a pint of good beef-tea; mix and stir over the fire for five minutes, and then administer. This is a light yet invigorating kind of food to the debilitated stomach, which in its results will prove far more satisfactory than any preparation known.

NOTE.—This delicate custard may also be advantageously prepared with broths made from mutton, game, or poultry; for the correct preparation of which see "Francavelli's Cook's Guide."

LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF.

—HEAL and SON have patented a method of making a Spring Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome. The "Sommiere Elastique Portatif" is made in three separate parts; and, when joined together, has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress. As it has no stuffing of wool or horse-hair it cannot harbour moth, to which the usual Spring Mattress is very liable; the prices, also, are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses, viz.:—

3 feet wide by 6 feet 4 inches long ..	22 5 0
3 feet 6 inches ..	2 10 0
4 feet ..	2 15 0
4 feet 6 inches ..	3 0 0
5 feet ..	3 5 0
5 feet 6 inches ..	3 10 0

The "Sommiere Elastique Portatif," therefore, combines the advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability, and cheapness.

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EDWARDES BROTHERS AND BURKE,  
WARWICK HOUSE,

Nos. 142 and 144, Regent-street, and 29, 30, and 31, Warwick-street, London, W., beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they manufacture at their various Establishments in Italy and Belgium, as well as at the above address, every description of Marble, Stone, and Granite Work, at the lowest possible prices. Their Galleries contain specimens of ALL Foreign and British Marble quarried in Chimney-pieces from 25s. to 300 guineas each; MONUMENTS and TABLETS, from 5l. Head and Foot Stones, from 30s. each.

Estimates and Drawings upon application.

Manufactories: Carrara; Brussels; Peterhead; and 17, New-man-street, Oxford-street, London, W.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

\*.\* Sold Wholesale, and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY  
VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ST. EMILION, 14s. per dozen, bottles in-

cluded. A good sound wine, warranted pure. Thistle the same wine referred to in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W., March 19, 1861.

"Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to thank you for your letters, and to call your attention to the letter in the 'Times' (signed 'Sitiana') respecting your wine."

"H. R. Williams, Esq."

"I am, &c.,  
"C. L. RYAN."

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 23, 1861.

"Sir,—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has no objection whatever to your stating that he alluded to your wine.—I am, &c.,  
"H. R. Williams, Esq."

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits,

12, Bishopsgate Within, City.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearly-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.

Manufactory, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

TOOTH-ACHE.—HOWARD'S ENAMEL

for stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state, without pressure or pain, and hardens into a white enamel. It remains in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the decay. Directions for use enclosed. Sold by all chemists and medicine vendors. Price 1s.

ELOCUTION.—PERFECT ARTICULA-

TION and CLEAR UTTERANCE. The above are ensured by Mr. LEWIN MOSELY, Surgeon Dentist, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., Inventor and Patentee of a new plastic application for supplying Artificial Teeth, Dental Deficiencies, and restoring the Contour of the Face, thereby avoiding thick utterance, and untoward contortions of the countenance, caused by the absence of these absolutely requisite and ornamental appendages to good address and appearance. The success attending Mr. Moseley's practice of thirty years' standing among Public Speakers, Clergymen, and Professional Men, to whom a Rapid and Clear Utterance is necessary, is sufficient guarantee in all cases, even where highly vaunted methods have failed. By a simple and efficacious arrangement these Artificial Teeth are fixed in the mouth without Springs, Wires, or Ligatures, obviating all chance of disarrangement, and rendering unnecessary extraction of stumps or any other operation, utterly defying detection even when subjected to the closest scrutiny. Consultations and every information free of charge.

Mr. LEWIN MOSELY, 30, Oxford-street, Berners-street, W.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescent draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot seasons, and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) only by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the world.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND  
COD LIVER OIL.

Having frequently examined samples of PALE COD LIVER OIL, as imported by Mr. Thomas Keating, I can testify that it is uniformly of the best and purest quality that can be desired or obtained, possessing as it does the nutrient properties of that valuable medicine in the highest degree, unassociated at the same time with any disagreeable and irritating qualities resulting from the presence of decayed matter, thus making it an exception in respect of purity from many of the oils so abundantly advertised.

EDWIN PAYNE, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,  
Assistant Physician to the Royal General Dispensary, &c., &c., September 27, 1861.

Sold in Half-pint Bottles, 1s. 6d.; Pint, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; or in Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d., Imperial Measure, at 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.



**IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE**  
 of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion, or Biliousness, take Page Woodcock's WIND PILLS. Ten years of success have proved them of sterling merit. Of all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d.; or free by post for fourteen stamps from PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, London.

**COMFORT to the FEET. — PANNUS**  
 CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES are the most easy ever invented. A valuable article to all who suffer from any tenderness of the feet. Merchants and the trade supplied on the most liberal wholesale terms; also with the material by the piece or yard. Waterproof Boots of all kinds and portable Gaiters.

HALL and CO., Patentees, 6, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

**COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION**  
 ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**  
 —Important Testimonial of their Efficacy in Relieving Palmonary Affections:—

Sir,—The very excellent properties of your Lozenges induce me to trouble you with another testimonial on their behalf. All I can say is, that I have been more or less Consumptive for upwards of three years, and have tried a great number of Lozenges to abate the Cough, but from none have I found such relief as from yours—even one of them will check the most violent attack. They are invaluable, and I strongly recommend them to persons suffering from a Cough or Cold on the Chest. Pray make any use of this you please if worth your while.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
 To Mr. Keating. ABRAHAM TURNER.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

**GOUT and RHEUMATISM.**—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

**FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH.**  
 Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe, "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH**  
 USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheatstarch, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.  
 Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

**CURE FOR NEURALGIA, TIC DOLOREUX OR PAIN IN THE TEETH, FACE, AND HEAD; SCIATICA AND NEURO-RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS GENERALLY.**

**BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS**  
 quickly remove every symptom of these painful affections. They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, conducive to health. The ingredients are of the most innocent, though invigorating character, going alone to the cause of complaint, and may be taken by either sex under any circumstances.

A prospectus, and long list of bona fide testimonials and references to the Nobility, Clergy, Dissenting Ministers, and others, free on application.

"I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the extraordinary efficacy of S. Barlow's Powders."—John B. Pease, North Lodge, Darlington.

"These Powders work wonders in my neighbourhood."—Rev. Kenneth C. Bayley, Oatford Rectory, Colchester.

"I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Barlow's capital Powders."—The Honourable Mrs. F. Grimston, Wake-Cole, Halstead.

They are sent, post paid, for 2s. 9d. in letter stamps, by the sole proprietor, SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington, Durham.

Sold wholesale by Barlow and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, William Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London, and all Chemists. In Packets at 2s. 9d.

**HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!**  
**WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!**  
 The ORIGINAL and BEST in the WORLD.  
 All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, or RUSTY Hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a colour not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied,—the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of England and the United States, by Hair Dressers and Druggists.

\* The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Agent for Great Britain, R. HOVENDEN,  
 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., London.

**WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!**  
 This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—Instantaneous in effect—beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the Skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor 81, Barclay-street New York.

## TRELOAR'S KAMPTULICON.

OR CORK FLOOR CLOTH.

COCOA NUT MATS, MATTING, AND OTHER DURABLE FLOOR COVERINGS.

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**KAMPTULICON, or INDIA-RUBBER and CORK FLOOR-CLOTH;** as Laid at the Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Bank of England, and numerous Public and Private Offices.

Impervious to wet, indestructible by damp, soft to the tread, and warm to the feet. Far superior to every other material ever invented for the Covering of Floors, &c. Invaluable on Stone Floors.

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MANUFACTORY—SOUTH LONDON WORKS, LAMBETH.

TO TAILORS, SHIRT, COLLAR, GLOVE, BOOT, AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

**W. F. THOMAS and CO'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.**—In these Machines are combined the most approved construction, as shown by fourteen years' experience, and the latest additions and improvements. For rapidity of execution, accuracy of finish, beauty, and strength of work, they are unrivalled. They are made of various sizes, and adapted for every kind of work. The stitching produced is alike on both sides of the material, there is no cord or ridge, and the thread cannot be pulled out. Care should be taken to avoid purchasing spurious imitations sold as being the genuine make of the Patentees. Lists of prices, and specimens of the work, can be had at 66, Newgate-street, London; 1, Cheapside; 51, Union-passage, Birmingham; 4, Wine-street, Bristol; 131, Market-street, Manchester.

## CONSUMPTION IN ALL ITS STAGES.

COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, FEVER, AGUE, DIPHTHERIA, HYSTERIA, RHEUMATISM, DIARRHŒA, SPASMS, COLIC, RENAL AND UTERINE DISEASES,

ARE IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED BY A DOSE OF

**CHLORODYNE.**

(TRADE MARK).

Discovered and named by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, M.R.C.S.L., Ex-Army Medical Staff.

The question asked by invalids, families, and households is—What is the best medicine to give in the above diseases, and what to have always ready? Medical testimony, the reply of thousands of sufferers and invalids, is confirmatory of the invaluable relief afforded by this remedy above all others.

CHLORODYNE is a liquid taken in drops, according to age. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaving no bad effects like opium or laudanum, and can be taken when none other can be tolerated. Its value in saving life in infancy is not easily estimated; a few drops will subdue the irritation of Teething, prevent and arrest Convulsions, cure Whooping Cough, Spasms, and Flatulency at once.

Among invalids it allays the pain of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, &c. It soothes the weary aching of Consumption, relieves the Soreness of the Chest, Cough, and Expectorations; and cures all Chest Affections, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Palpitation, &c. It checks Diarrhœa, Alvine Discharges, or Spasms and Colics of the Intestines, &c.

The extensive demand for this remedy, known as Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, by the Medical Profession, Hospitals, Dispensaries—Civil, Military, and Naval—and Families especially, guarantees that this statement of its extreme importance and value is a bona fide one, and worthy the attention of all.

## EXTRACTS OF MEDICAL OPINIONS.

From W. Vesalins Pettigrew, M.D.—"I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an anti-spasmodic and sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. M. Millman, of New Galloway, Scotland.—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

G. Hayward, Esq., Surgeon, Stow-on-the-Wold.—"I am now using Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne with marvellous good effects in allaying inveterate sickness in pregnancy."

Dr. M. Grigor Croft, late Army Staff, says:—"It is a most valuable medicine."

J. C. Baker, Esq., Bideford.—"It is without doubt the most valuable and certain anodyne we have."

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of diarrhœa."

From G. V. Ridout, Surgeon, Egham.—"As an astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an anti-spasmodic in Colic, with Cramp, in the abdomen, the relief is instantaneous. As a sedative in Neuralgia and Tic-Doloureux its effects were very remarkable. In Uterine Affections I have found it extremely valuable."

CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious Compounds, or Imitations of "Chlorodyne." Dr. Browne placed the Recipe for making "Chlorodyne" in the hands of Mr. Davenport only; consequently there can be no other Manufacturer. The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.

Sold only in Bottles, at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by the Sole Agent and Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT,

32, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, LONDON.

**HAIR DESTROYER** for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

**BALDNESS PREVENTED. — GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE** prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

**HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!**  
**GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY** is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold at all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

**BEAUTIFUL HAIR. — CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM** maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden and Sons' Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers and H. Hovenden and Sons, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. and Sons have accepted the agency for Diqueumar's Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. and Sons are Wholesale Dealers in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

**DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE of LIFE** restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks. Failure is impossible. Its effects are permanent. No consultation necessary.

Sold in cases, with full instructions, at 11s., or four quantities for 33s., sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance, or Post-office Order.

Sole agent in London, Prout, 229, Strand. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

## RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT**  
**LEVER TRUSS**, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Unilateral Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

## NEW PATENT

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.**  
 The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.



## HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING and WRINGING MACHINE for the MILLION has been aptly termed the

### POOR MAN'S MACHINE.

It is not only the perfection of simplicity, but the perfection of cheapness. The Guinea size is adapted for five or six in family. It can be worked by a child, or a Lady may become her own Laundress, and will wash as many clothes in an hour as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better with half the soap and fuel. It will Wash and Wring Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, or any large things, as easy as it will do a handkerchief or collar. All who have seen it in operation or have tried it in their own houses admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical machine ever invented, and it is the very thing long wanted for the Working Classes.—Protected by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

From Mr. S. GREEN, Auctioneer and Valuer, Roscommon. Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that I have set your "Washing and Wringing Machine" to work, and that it has done its business admirably. The maid informs me that she can do more washing in one hour with it than formerly took her the entire day; that the washing is done better, and with half the soap and fuel she formerly used.

From Mr. WM. BAIRD, 140, Bishop-street, Londonderry. Sir,—I beg leave to state that your "Washing and Wringing Machine" has been tried, and it has far exceeded my expectations. It does the work most beautifully, and I have no hesitation in saying that it will be highly appreciated in this country, when the public knows its utility.

From FARRELL M'DONNELL, Esq., Merchant, Roscommon. Dear Sir,—I feel pleasure in informing you that I consider your "Washing and Wringing Machine" is simple, cheap, and effective; and my Laundress states that the washing has been done with perfect safety to the clothes.

From Messrs. LESLIE and GARDEN, 57, Middle Abbey-street Dublin.

Dear Sir,—We have much pleasure in informing you that we have tested your "Washing and Wringing Machine," and find that it does its work admirably.

### STROKESTOWN UNION.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians yesterday, the Master reported most satisfactorily of Mr. Harper Twelvetrees' "Washing and Wringing Machine," by the use of which the clothes are better washed, and at less expense of soap and labour than ever heretofore.—Roscommon Messenger, September 21, 1861.

### OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION

From the Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Strokestown Union.

Strokestown Union, Sept. 19th, 1861.

Sir,—I am directed by the Guardians of the Strokestown Union to inform you that one of your "Washing Machines," which is in regular use in this Establishment, has given the utmost satisfaction. The Matron reports that it has not alone effected a saving in labour, fuel, and washing materials, but by its use the clothes are better washed, and the fabric less injured than by the hand process heretofore the practice in this Establishment.

Yours obediently,

M. FLYNN, Clerk to the Union.

From ABRAHAM M'CULLOUGH, Esq., Portadown.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that your "Washing Machine" is very efficient, saving time, soap, and fuel, allowing more comfort on a washing day than has hitherto been experienced; and the washing being completed by breakfast-time what formerly occupied two women a day. I can strongly recommend your machine as being superior to any that has come under my notice.

ABRAHAM M'CULLOUGH.

From JOHN KELLY, Esq., C.E., Roscommon.

I have tested the "Washing Machine" with your excellent "Soap Powder," and I am delighted to inform you that it turned out several batches of clothes in a few minutes, and so perfectly clean that the bystanders were astonished. I think it is beyond the reach of human ingenuity to devise a cheaper, more simple, and efficient Domestic Machine.

No. 1 size—for a small family, or for the Nursery... £1 1 0  
No. 2 size—for general family use... 2 0 0  
No. 3 size—for Hotels, Schools, and Large Families... 2 10 0  
No. 4 size—for Public Institutions, Prisons, and Army Laundries... 3 10 0

Orders are received where HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER is purchased, or the Machines may be procured through any Ironmonger or Implement Dealer.

### TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

All Orders from a distance accompanied by a remittance to the Works will receive prompt attention, and if the Machine does not give satisfaction after a week's trial, it will be taken back and the money returned.

Manufactured only by HARPER TWELVETREES, The Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

## HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER

DER is the Easiest, Cheapest, Safest, most Efficacious, and most Superior Article in the World for Washing. Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder having thus attained an unparalleled celebrity in every quarter of the Globe, now occupies the proudest position it could ever attain, as the only recognised and pre-eminent article which supercedes Soap, Soda, and every other preparation hitherto used in the Laundry! It saves full Fifty per Cent. in its use, besides all the wear and tear of the old method of hand-rubbing and brushing! Hundreds of thousands of packets are sold weekly, and its use in nearly all the large Public Institutions, Hospitals, Asylums, and Union Houses is a sufficient guarantee of the Saving of Time, Trouble, Labour, Money, Firing, and Soap. Patentee, HARPER TWELVETREES', Bromley-by-Bow.

## ASK for BRIGG'S AUSTRALIAN SATIN-GLAZE STARCH where you purchase HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER.

One Pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other and will make Sixteen Pints of strong Starch Fluid. It is the very best and most economical Starch for Families and Large Washing Establishments, and as the Iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslins can be ironed without fear of tearing. CAUTION.—Legal Proceedings will be enforced against all parties making or selling spurious and illegal imitations in infringement of the rights of the Proprietor. The genuine may be purchased of Oilmen, Grocers, Drugists, and Chandlers; and Wholesale of HARPER TWELVETREES', Bromley-by-Bow, London, Sole Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers.

### WHEN YOU ASK FOR

## GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

SEE THAT YOU GET IT &

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

## KALYDOR SOAP.—The singularly emollient

qualities of this Soap are such as the use of it can alone explain. It counteracts the injurious effects of cold winds; and in all climates, by its constant use, the beauty of the complexion is conserved, and the skin retains its youthful softness.

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